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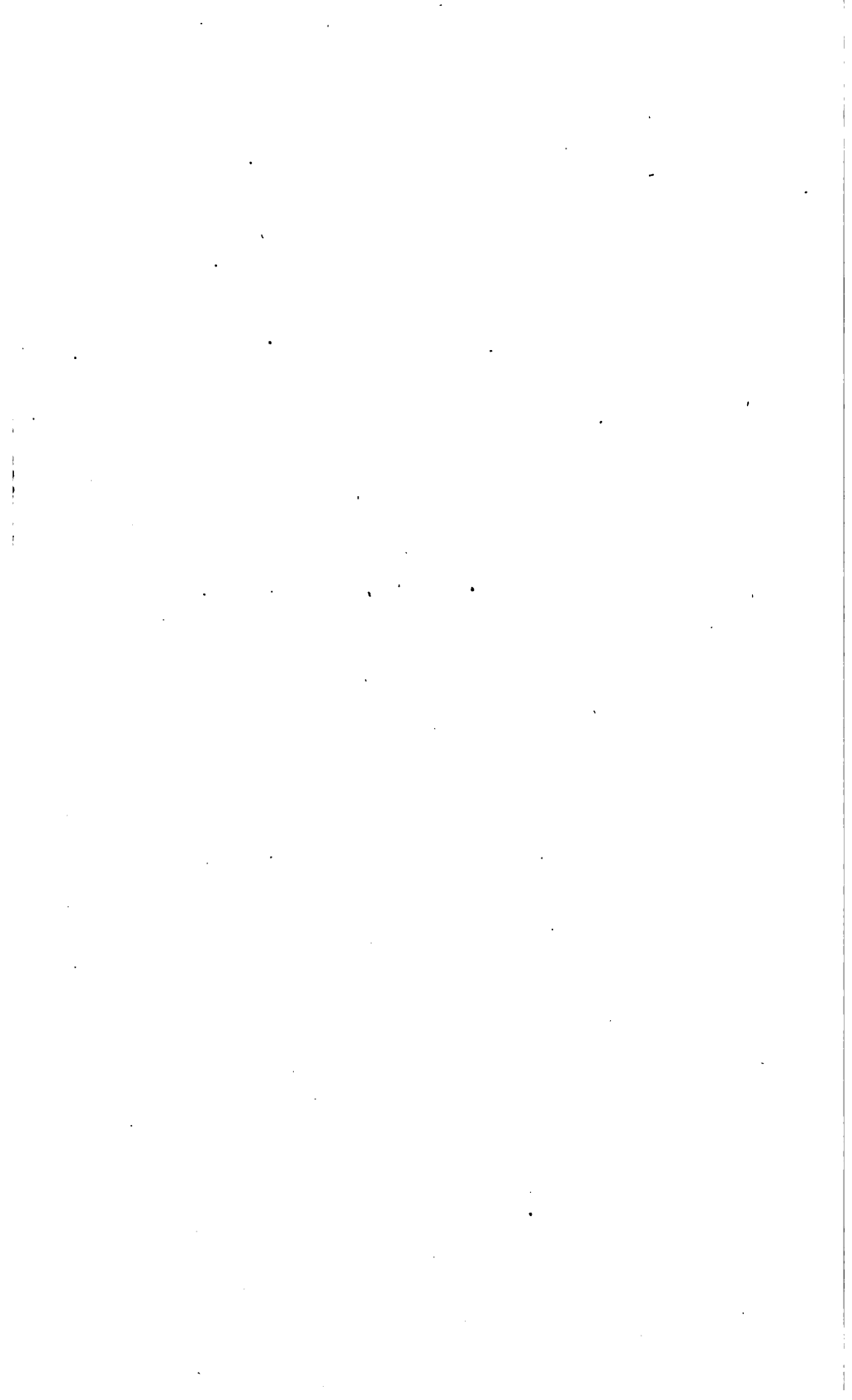
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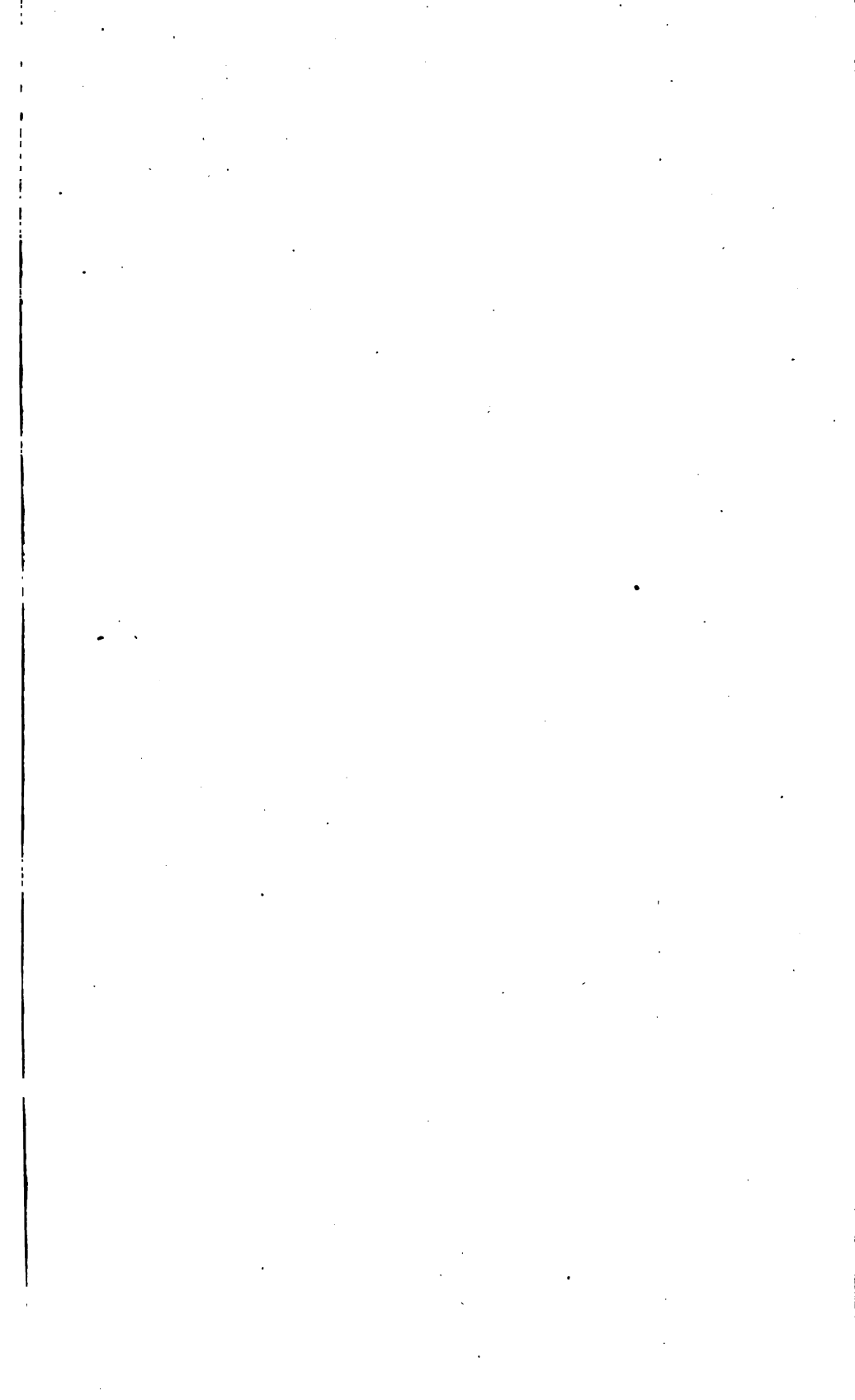
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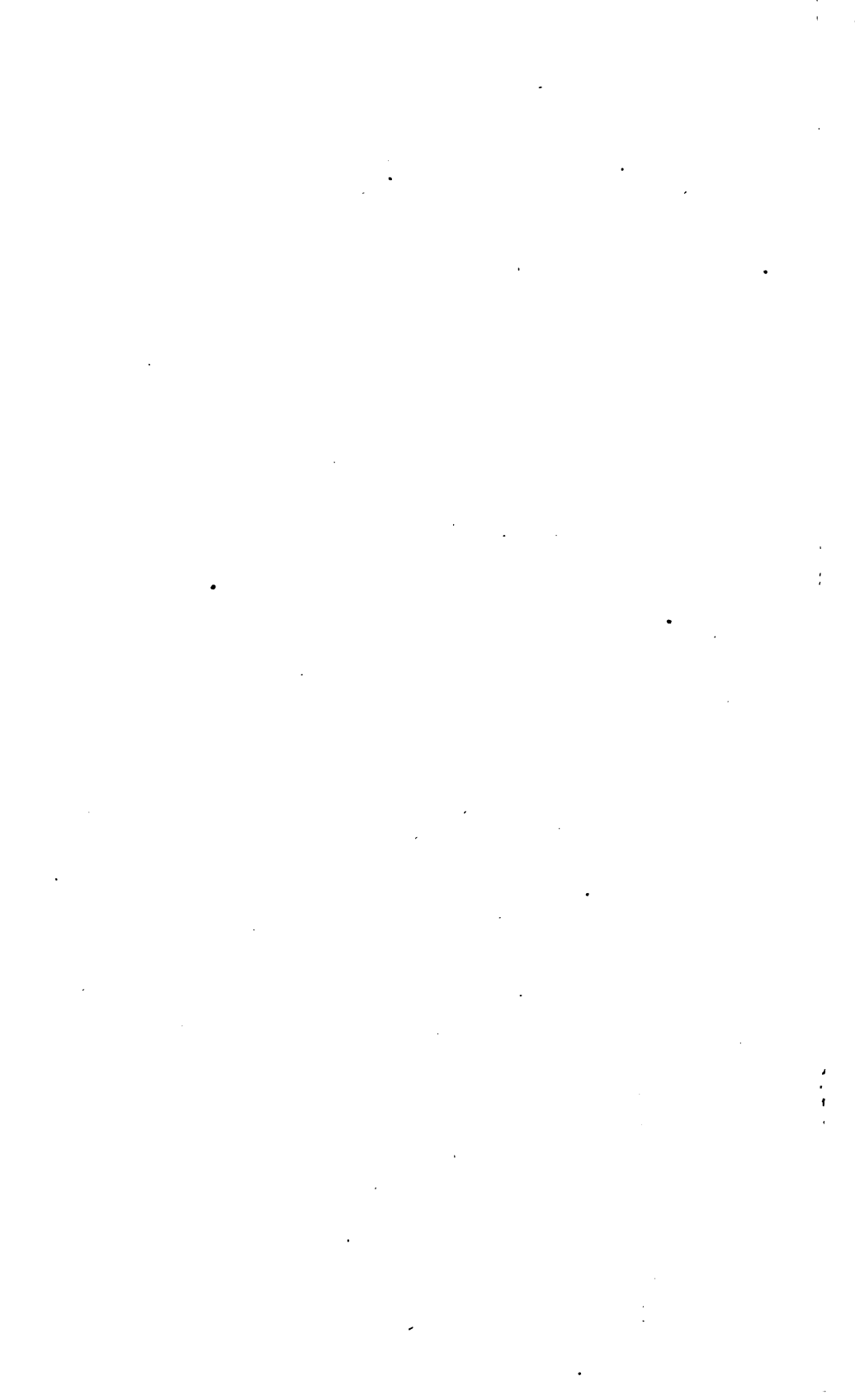
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HEARINGS

BEFORE

SUBCOMMITTEE

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OF

U. S.

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

CONSISTING OF

MESSRS. BINGHAM, HEMENWAY, PUGH,
LIVINGSTON, AND TAYLOR,

IN CHARGE OF

LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE, AND JUDICIAL APPROPRIATION BILL FOR 1902.



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1900.

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LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE, AND JUDICIAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1902.

HEARINGS CONDUCTED BY THE SUBCOMMITTEE, MESSRS. H. H. BINGHAM, J. A. HEMENWAY, S. J. PUGH, L. F. LIVINGSTON, AND G. W. TAYLOR, OF THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, IN CHARGE OF THE LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE, AND JUDICIAL APPROPRIATION BILL FOR 1902, ON THE DAYS NAMED.

TUESDAY, *November 27, 1900.*

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

STATEMENT OF MR. HERBERT PUTNAM, LIBRARIAN OF CON- GRESS.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Putnam, we gave you a very generous and a very fair increased appropriation for the administration of your Library for the current year. Have you found in any part of that large appropriation weaknesses or unnecessary strength? How has been your administration under your present appropriation?

Mr. PUTNAM. It has been, Mr. Chairman, exactly what I could have anticipated, because it is a fact that Congress gave me what I asked except a half dozen increases or readjustments of salary. The force I asked was granted and I have seen no reason to change my opinion that the recommendation that I made last year was correct. It was not a surplus force in any sense. It is a force as large as I thought would be advisable to start in, this fiscal year. The only increase in that force which I ask for the coming year with one exception, which I will explain later, is an increase which last year I said I should have to ask. It consists simply in 26 additional cataloguers. Before the committee last year I outlined the work that was to be done in the cataloguing. The entire collection to be reclassified, a subject catalogue made, author and subject cards reduced to a form in which they would be available in at least three different places. That work would require, I stated, 91 people five years. I asked for only 29, stating that I thought that the most economical method would be to begin with a small increase and add to that number during this year and the next year until it will reach the maximum. I asked then for 29, and now I ask for the coming year 26, and for the year succeeding that I shall ask for 12 more, but that would reach the maximum. Therefore, this recommendation for the coming year is the recommendation which I stated I should now make. The only addition—shall I proceed in this way, Mr. Chairman, to explain these increases—shall I continue to explain in this way the statement I have submitted?

The CHAIRMAN. I think we can get a little, not a better or clearer idea than you can give us, but perhaps get it in a sequence which will impress it more upon us—I want first to ask you, are all the subordinate force that we provide here in such detail as the bill sets forth employed in that line of work? In other words, the men we appropriate for in the copyright section and for whatever may be the other divisions, are they all employed as we appropriate, or do you put one man here or there and keep him there and one man there or here and keep him here; do you have men doing one line of work carried on the roll as doing another; how do you do about that?

Mr. PUTNAM. Only as a temporary exigency we may detail to one or another division to assist there in a particular stress.

The CHAIRMAN. What do you call in your division of labor a temporary exigency; how can you have a temporary exigency?

Mr. PUTNAM. There may be—there is, for instance, the law library. We have been compelled to open that in the evening since the 1st of September, and I have had to detail a man from the copyright division there. We have in the order division an occasional stress, owing to some large amount of orders to be placed at auction sales, for instance. The pressure in that division varies considerably in different seasons of the year. Then they have to have special aid from another division. It necessarily will happen, I suppose, in a library, as in other departments, that appointees, whose qualifications were thought particularly fit for one class of work, after entrance into the service develop a special capacity for some other kind of work. We may assign them over temporarily. My hope was that the entire pay roll should represent precisely the assignment in accordance with the appropriation bill. I did not find that so when I came into the Library; there were 33 different people working in places other than those to which they were accredited by law. There are half a dozen so working now. But, as I say, I regard that as only temporary and I do not regard it as creditable.

The CHAIRMAN. How many men have you on the catalogue work?

Mr. PUTNAM. I have 46—men, women, and messengers.

The CHAIRMAN. Forty-six full clerks?

Mr. PUTNAM. Forty-six, with salaries running from \$360.

The CHAIRMAN. That is what I am reaching. You say you have 46 clerks?

Mr. PUTNAM. I have 46 employees in the catalogue division, from the chief to a mere messenger at \$30 a month.

The CHAIRMAN. You have men there who are expected to grow in the profession in that line of work?

Mr. PUTNAM. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And they are started at that line of work?

Mr. PUTNAM. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How many of those have you?

Mr. PUTNAM. I have a full schedule here, and in order to make sure against an inadvertency, if you will permit me—

The CHAIRMAN. Is that statement you have there a detail of the division of your work?

Mr. PUTNAM. This statement shows the organization of the catalogue division as it stands, with the additional assistants asked and their compensation inserted in red ink—

The CHAIRMAN. That is the compensation?

Mr. PUTNAM. That is the compensation.

The CHAIRMAN. What does "blue" mean?

Mr. PUTNAM. The blue indicates the present force and the work they are doing.

The CHAIRMAN. And the other——

Mr. PUTNAM. The proposed force, the 26 additional.

The CHAIRMAN. What is your estimate of the cataloguers' work a month?

Mr. PUTNAM. Of the output?

The CHAIRMAN. The number of volumes, I mean.

Mr. PUTNAM. It varies very much with the kind of material. A set in 50 volumes may represent only one title; be 50 volumes, yet compacted as far as cataloguing is concerned on one card. Another set of three volumes may require 50 cards because it will be composite. The first was a magazine, we will say, which can be entered under one title, and the other may be composed of a series of monographs, so the three volumes will have to be analyzed, and may be represented in the catalogue by 50 cards. The work will vary also with the character of books. For instance, English fiction is simple to deal with in cataloguing. A work in Russian, Bohemian, or even Scandinavian, a scientific work, may be exceedingly difficult and may take half a day of a cataloguer. It may be an anonymous work and take even more than a half a day, and have to be laid aside until its author may be developed through research. The average, therefore, is ascertained only by taking into account these variations. It is, I think, generally agreed that a cataloguer on average material in a library of this type can not efficiently catalogue under the author and subject also more than 5,000 volumes a year.

The CHAIRMAN. Five thousand a year?

Mr. PUTNAM. Five thousand volumes a year; from 3,000 to 5,000 volumes is the average.

The CHAIRMAN. He catalogues about 16 a day?

Mr. PUTNAM. Say 20 a day, counting out Sundays, of course. They catalogue, say, from 20 to 30 a day. They do get up to 50 on certain——

The CHAIRMAN. Without regard to the number of volumes or sets, or whatever they may be, the disposition of a man's work will be the cataloguing of 20 a day in the general term, and that includes the averages all along the line?

Mr. PUTNAM. Yes; for complete work on scholarly lines.

The CHAIRMAN. And you have 46 men doing 20 pieces of work a day?

Mr. PUTNAM. No; let me state——

The CHAIRMAN. I want to get an idea of what amount of cataloguing a day is done. Of course you now eliminate your laborers, etc.?

Mr. PUTNAM. There are various processes to be gone through in the catalogue division which are not included in the description of the things to be done which you have just asked me. In the first place, the book comes into the catalogue division and it has to have a bookplate inserted. It has to be located in its class on the shelf; it has to have a label put in it, a number assigned to it in its class, and the number put on that label and on the bookplate. It has to be entered on the shelf list, which is a record distinct from the catalogue. It has then to be catalogued first by the author, a full description under its author, and it has to be then catalogued under the subject. Now, that catalogue entry which has reached that stage has passed up

through the hands of the \$900 people, but it can not safely go into print for our final permanent form until it has passed under revision. I say the \$900 people, if it is of the simpler class of material. If it is more difficult it is gone up through the \$1,200 people. It has to be then subjected to the \$1,500 people for revision.

The \$1,500 assistants are highly expert cataloguers, with varied experience and competent to revise the work of this lower grade. Of course they do not go through all the processes, but they take the result, as they run through the work of a number of these subordinates, and then, as revised by them, the card is ready for the printer. Now, there are a half dozen people who are engaged simply in putting on labels (those are the \$360 people) and in bringing books to and from the stacks which have to be compared constantly. The older books in the Library have often to be brought out in order to enable the new card to be written. There are people writing the shelf lists, writing the bookplates, making original entries, and people revising their work; and over each group of workers are people who have to have general supervision and general direction of the work, and so on. So that if you ask me whether it is true that the aggregate of work to be turned out would be represented by 20 volumes a day, multiplied by 46, of course it would not. Our estimate was with the 46 persons grouped in this way we could handle 50,000 volumes of the arrears (50,000 volumes of the old material) and 30,000 volumes coming in of the new. That would be about 80,000 a year.

The CHAIRMAN. With what present force?

Mr. PUTNAM. With 46 people. Now, the current accessions are coming in all the time at the rate at least of 30,000 volumes a year. The 29 people whom you, upon my estimate, granted for the present year were to begin to take up the arrears. The 91 people who would be occupied, I estimated, five years in the arrears of work would have nothing to do with the current material. One must therefore deduct from my present force of 46 the people who have to handle the current material.

The CHAIRMAN. What do you estimate your arrears of volumes to be in number?

Mr. PUTNAM. It is, in fact, the entire collection of books as it existed July 1, 1898; roughly speaking, 700,000 books and pamphlets.

The CHAIRMAN. Since 1898—those are the old?

Mr. PUTNAM. Those are old. I estimate it at 700,000 books and pamphlets for this purpose. We had over a million; but there are some duplicates, and of course it is not fair to take the million as a basis, because we do not have to catalogue doubly the duplicates, so we called the aggregate 700,000 books and pamphlets.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, a few moments ago, so you will keep it in connection, you stated as to what you proposed to do this year and next year with your catalogue division. I understand you ask this year 26?

Mr. PUTNAM. Twenty-six for the coming year.

The CHAIRMAN. Twenty-six additional cataloguers—that is, this year—and that carries it up to 1902?

Mr. PUTNAM. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And the next following year?

Mr. PUTNAM. Twelve more.

The CHAIRMAN. That is what?

Mr. PUTNAM. That is the maximum.

The CHAIRMAN. That is as much as you can handle?

Mr. PUTNAM. That is as much as I think we can effectively handle.

The CHAIRMAN. That is 46, 26, and 12?

Mr. PUTNAM. Yes, sir; 84.

The CHAIRMAN. That 84 ought to handle 160,000 volumes a year?

Mr. PUTNAM. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. So that you will have made your catalogue, because as I understand it in this work you are keeping current with your new increment?

Mr. PUTNAM. We are keeping current, but we are having to do it out of that 84 persons.

The CHAIRMAN. How is that?

Mr. PUTNAM. A part of that force you have inquired about is occupied with the current work. It takes now about 20 people out of the 46 to look after the current work.

The CHAIRMAN. That I had supposed.

Mr. PUTNAM. So that to bring up the arrears, assuming 84 persons could take care of 160,000 volumes a year, 30,000 of those would represent current work, so that only 130,000 would represent work upon the arrears. That would be about five years, I think, for the entire mass, perhaps six years.

The CHAIRMAN. And you ought to have your catalogue, current and ancient, within six years?

Mr. PUTNAM. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And then be able with a limited force to keep current?

Mr. PUTNAM. The force then should be reducible.

The CHAIRMAN. That is your plan, the plan you are proceeding upon now?

Mr. PUTNAM. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there anything more you want to say upon the catalogue question?

Mr. PUTNAM. I have stated it in the printed statement; there is hardly anything to add.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Is this estimate you have made an absolute necessity for the betterment of your department?

Mr. PUTNAM. I do not see how the work can be carried forward without it.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. What I want to ask is this: Have you made the estimate for a cut, or have you made it upon the absolute necessity?

Mr. PUTNAM. I have made it upon the scheme of work that I submitted last year, for which I asked only a partial provision this year, and I consider it the minimum; yes, sir. It is simply a repetition of the recommendation I submitted last year.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Yes; I remember that.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, we might finish on this, and unless some gentleman has some other questions, I will finish my inquiry and I will go to the analysis of the memorandum submitted for our consideration without touching the other points in the paper he submits [Exhibit A]. You ask for 26 additional cataloguers, for which you ask compensation to the amount of \$23,940. How do you propose to divide that?

Mr. PUTNAM. This statement I have in my hand shows in the blue ink the present force—46 persons. The entries in red ink in this state-

ment indicate the 26 additional cataloguers asked for and the division of salary and work. The way I would distribute this \$23,000 is, one assistant at \$1,800 for revision and proof reading—a highly advanced expert for highly advanced revision work and proof reading.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that what the others receive?

Mr. PUTNAM. That is what two assistants now receive who are doing that work. There are \$1,500 assistants who are doing merely revision of not quite so high a grade and who are not directing the work of a group of persons, and I ask for one more of those at \$1,500.

The CHAIRMAN. In order to make up an additional group which the increase will make, if given?

Mr. PUTNAM. Yes, sir. Then two at \$1,400, for advanced cataloguing; one at 1,400, to be in charge of the cards to be inserted in the public catalogue; one at \$1,200, to be in charge of the cards of the official catalogues. It does not mean mere custody of the catalogue. Of course I need not explain that it is expert work in handling and grouping in that catalogue. One at \$1,200, a classifier, and three cataloguers at \$1,000; two classifiers at \$1,000; two cataloguers at \$800; three at \$720; three assistants at \$720, whose work will be in withdrawing cards from the old catalogues for use in connection with revision of the old catalogues; two at \$600, subordinate cataloguers, and four at \$480 in subordinate work, chiefly manual, labeling and handling book plates.

The CHAIRMAN. That covers that?

Mr. PUTNAM. That covers the 26.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, you have a lot of youngsters that you put in at \$400 and something. How long do they serve? Say until they are promoted? Do you have a rule, or is it purely your own pleasure?

Mr. PUTNAM. Some of them can never—well, within any reasonable time—expect to qualify for very advanced work. They have not the general education, they have not the knowledge of foreign languages, and they have not the technical training.

The CHAIRMAN. Then why do you put them in?

Mr. PUTNAM. Because there is subordinate work there also. We need boys to bring books from the stacks, and they are amply compensated at \$30 a month. We need boys and girls in the subordinate work of labeling and pasting, which the girls can do as well as the boys and sometimes better, and they are amply compensated at \$30 a month. We have established two other grades of compensation not before customary in the Library, one at \$540 and one at \$600.

Now, \$540 is a low salary in the Government service generally. It is not a very low salary in library work, even in cataloguing; and we have put into these \$540 places some people who have qualified rapidly for advancement. In one case, for instance—it is perhaps clearer to answer your question by a specific instance—a young woman came in at \$540 in May. She had been cataloguer of the New York Society Library, could handle advanced work and could use, for cataloguing purposes, five languages, of good education, and accustomed to even direct work of cataloguing. She came in at \$540. I did not have any better salary to offer, and the opportunity came to advance her first to \$720 and then to \$900, and that particular employee now receives what is a fair compensation, \$900. She, however, came in at an inadequate one. On the other hand, some have come in at \$540 who find it very difficult to get up to \$720 in competition with the workers we are

securing. So that there is not any definite period. I have discouraged the idea that mere length of service would of itself advance. I think that is a perilous notion. I found it so in Boston, and I think it will be perilous here.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. What do you mean by that?

Mr. PUTNAM. That the mere length of service irrespective of any improvement in capacity for work or improvement in qualification for a higher grade of work entitled one to advanced pay. It seemed to me that the only safe principle was this, that we should grade compensation according to the work, then that the appointees should be assigned to one grade or another in accordance with their qualifications, and that thereafter the advancement in compensation should come only through a change of duties.

The CHAIRMAN. A change of work?

Mr. PUTNAM. A change of work, yes; that an employee who entered our service in a grade of work for which alone he was then competent can not by staying with us five years claim that the five years' tenure alone entitles him to advance; if he entered at \$720 to, say, a \$900 salary. But if in the meantime he has shown capacity for a different kind of work which is compensated at \$900 his length of service gives him a preference in case of a vacancy at \$900.

The CHAIRMAN. To interrupt one moment; taking these junior employees, are you not continually embarrassed by pressure for increase, or does that force go in there with the knowledge on their part that they must run a series of months or years before there will be even a consideration of an increase?

Mr. PUTNAM. I think the present understanding of the employees is a clear one, that the advance to be hoped for must come through demonstrated capacity for advanced work, and that they realize it is not in my power to advance the compensation of an individual progressively simply because he has been long in the service. There would be no limit to our pay roll under those circumstances, because library employees resign very seldom and they die very rarely also, and we should have a lengthy, progressive, and enlarging pay roll beyond all reasonable bounds if any other method were adopted. You asked me whether there was pressure; there is constant application from individuals to be transferred to a work paying a higher compensation, and I have gone over their qualifications with them and always endeavored to show them why it was impossible, or if there was a chance for them by improving themselves in one line or another, I have tried to indicate it.

The CHAIRMAN. What are the four additional clerks at \$1,100 each for?

Mr. PUTNAM. Those are two at \$1,400 and two at \$800 for the copyright office; they are not in the general service. The copyright office has to do with a business that increases at the rate of 10 per cent a year; all the elements of that business increase at that ratio. Now the present pay roll is \$46,000, and the register asks for simply—

The CHAIRMAN. For this work?

Mr. PUTNAM. For the copyright work; he asks for an increase simply to the amount of 10 per cent of that. The fees of the office will increase commensurately to cover this new force. The fees of the office during the year before last were roughly \$58,000. The fees

last year were \$65,000, an increase of more than 10 per cent. The increase last year was really 17 per cent in all divisions of the business.

The CHAIRMAN. During the current year?

Mr. PUTNAM. During the year ending June 30, 1900.

The CHAIRMAN. How much was that?

Mr. PUTNAM. Sixty-five thousand dollars, an increase of 17 per cent in all the divisions of the business.

The CHAIRMAN. How has this year held up?

Mr. PUTNAM. This year has held up to the standard.

The CHAIRMAN. In other words, that work is very largely increasing?

Mr. PUTNAM. Yes, sir; progressively increasing.

The CHAIRMAN. From actual business reasons, or do you think from the expedition of your department?

Mr. PUTNAM. Of course the work of the copyright bureau is the actual entry of copyrights simply, but those entries are increasing through the general activities of the community in publishing. They were 94,000 in the last fiscal year.

The CHAIRMAN. Ninety-four thousand what?

Mr. PUTNAM. Copyright entries.

The CHAIRMAN. What do you get, 75 cents?

Mr. PUTNAM. Fifty cents for American entries and \$1 for "foreign," so called. The work on the arrears, which I explained to this committee last year, has been proceeding under the special provision for that. You granted five people to work on the arrears.

The CHAIRMAN. Now these additional clerks go into that department?

Mr. PUTNAM. Yes, sir; they go purely for that department, and, if I am granted an attendant for the law library, now borrowed from the copyright office, of course that salary goes back to the copyright office.

The CHAIRMAN. Now let me ask you about the increase of library; what do you mean when you say "increase of library?"

Mr. PUTNAM. Purchase of books and periodicals for all the divisions of the Library.

The CHAIRMAN. Any incidentals?

Mr. PUTNAM. No, sir; except as they were included in the provision as it now stands. The phraseology of this provision provides that there shall be chargeable to increase of Library the commissions of agents, expressage, and traveling expenses incidental to the acquisition of books by purchase, gift, or exchange.

The CHAIRMAN. That includes all of the increase of Library?

Mr. PUTNAM. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Those not only purchased but incidental to the purchase?

Mr. PUTNAM. Directly incidental.

The CHAIRMAN. Now your contingent expenses grow fast?

Mr. PUTNAM. I asked for \$1,200 more last year than I ask for this.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes, I see that now. We gave you \$8,500.

Mr. PUTNAM. Yes, sir; \$8,500.

The CHAIRMAN. Now you decrease it \$1,200?

Mr. PUTNAM. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that correct?

Mr. PUTNAM. That is correct, but it is correct for a very simple reason. I asked for a provision to enable us to change the type of delivery wagon; to secure an automobile mail and delivery wagon.

The CHAIRMAN. Where do you put that in this?

Mr. PUTNAM. It is not in this; it was in my estimate for this year. I had that named specifically in my estimate. The phrase was in there, "For the purchase of an automobile mail and delivery wagon," but the phrase was not in the final appropriation. The amount specified was in, however; so I presume I am under—I do not see how I can spend that money for anything else, even if I now changed my mind. Of course, I do not include that \$1,200 for next year, and that reduces the amount. The balance of the \$8,500 we certainly need for contingent expenses.

The CHAIRMAN. What was it that we gave you?

Mr. PUTNAM. From this committee before it went to the Senate?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Mr. PUTNAM. Four thousand dollars.

The CHAIRMAN. In this bill?

Mr. PUTNAM. Yes, sir; when it was finally passed by Congress, or the House bill?

The CHAIRMAN. Oh, no; I mean what we gave you when it finally passed?

Mr. PUTNAM. Eight thousand five hundred dollars.

The CHAIRMAN. And that included the item for the automobile?

Mr. PUTNAM. Yes, sir; it included the amount for the automobile.

The CHAIRMAN. Now you have the same amount where for the next year?

Mr. PUTNAM. That \$8,500, to express it a little more definitely, included \$1,200 and the difference between the operating of our horse and wagon and the purchase price of an automobile; and now assuming that I shall get that automobile this winter I, therefore, shall not have to provide for it in the estimate for the next year.

The CHAIRMAN. Where do you provide for its operation after this year?

Mr. PUTNAM. Our driver is on our regular pay roll, and the automobile will be charged from the Library electric plant, so that there is no cost of operation beyond slight repairs of perhaps a hundred dollars a year, which will come out of the main body of this \$7,300.

The CHAIRMAN. Salaries of copyright you ask for what?

Mr. PUTNAM. I ask in all \$4,600, the four additional clerks.

The CHAIRMAN. And those are the four additional clerks I asked you whether they went in there or not?

Mr. PUTNAM. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What is this "substitution chief clerk?"

Mr. PUTNAM. To be entitled "chief clerk" of the copyright office.

The CHAIRMAN. That is simply an increase of salary of \$200?

Mr. PUTNAM. That is what it would amount to a year.

The CHAIRMAN. Of a subordinate who will continue to do the same work he now does?

Mr. PUTNAM. And given additional responsibilities in direction of the office. There is no assistant register of copyrights.

The CHAIRMAN. That is where your public note refers to?

Mr. PUTNAM. Yes, sir. It does not explain the duties of that chief clerk; no, sir. The copyright office has no assistant register of copyrights, and the business—

The CHAIRMAN. What is the chief getting?

Mr. PUTNAM. Eighteen hundred dollars.

The CHAIRMAN. Now you want in addition to that assistant to the chief clerk his salary raised \$100; is that so?

Mr. PUTNAM. No; "the assistant to the chief clerk" is the assistant chief clerk of the Library proper, and not of the copyright office. The present year my estimates included an increase in salary of the assistant to the chief clerk from \$900 to \$1,200. He is a stenographer, typewriter, and does clerical service, computes, etc. I now substitute for that recommendation an increase of only \$100, that is to \$1,000. I have changed a part of his duties, and so did not feel justified in asking the higher amount. The messenger in my own office is, as I have stated, doing full duty as a messenger. The other increases of salary I should like to make a statement concerning when the committee is ready for it.

The CHAIRMAN. The additional assistant, law library, is why?

Mr. PUTNAM. In May last a resolution was introduced in the Senate declaring that the law library should be open in the evening. It was referred to the Joint Committee on the Library, or the Senate Committee on the Library, I should say, and without having been reported that committee requested me to arrange that the law library should be kept open every evening. They thought it best that no formal action should be taken in the Senate or by Congress, but that I should endeavor to arrange the matter. I did that from September 1 by the detail of an assistant. The opening has been an apparent success, and I do not see how the privilege could be discontinued now without considerable discontent, and therefore I assume that the attendant will have to be there regularly.

The CHAIRMAN. Now the messenger is simply jumped from \$720 to \$900?

Mr. PUTNAM. Yes, sir; and is the same person, and it is a substitution.

The CHAIRMAN. Increase of existing salaries of five chiefs of divisions; what is that increase to each chief?

Mr. PUTNAM. It varies because the present salaries vary.

The CHAIRMAN. You divide this \$5,000 among five men. Without going into the details of their duties, just tell us how you divide that \$5,000.

Mr. PUTNAM. Except in one case, I simply bring each one of these positions to the basis of other chiefs of divisions in the library receiving \$3,000. In the case of the music division, which is one of these five divisions, I recommend an increase of from \$1,500 to only \$2,000; in the case of the other four I recommend that they be made \$3,000 each.

The CHAIRMAN. Instead of what?

Mr. PUTNAM. Instead of \$1,500 in one case and \$2,000 in the other three cases.

The CHAIRMAN. In other words, you make one increase of \$500 and another increase of \$1,000, and you take \$3,500 and divide it among the three remaining chiefs?

Mr. PUTNAM. If that is the way it figures. I have to deal in the Library with some eight divisions. The salaries of the chiefs of those vary now from \$1,500 to \$3,000.

The CHAIRMAN. That came originally under favoritism and the supposed increased service of the Library by the use of the vast amount of matter that had never been so fixed that it could be used, and men

were put in at rather large salaries, exceptionally large salaries for any subordinate of the Government; and when I say subordinate I mean men who are really subordinate. You increase these five men, one at \$500, one at \$1,000—

Mr. PUTNAM. One at \$1,500.

The CHAIRMAN. One at \$500 and one at \$1,000—what is that for?

Mr. PUTNAM. That is the manuscript division, not an increase in the compensation of an existing employee. Of these five positions two are now vacant. One is the position at the head of the division of prints, engravings, etc., which was \$2,000.

The CHAIRMAN. That you want to lift to what?

Mr. PUTNAM. To \$3,000. That was \$2,000 when I entered upon the office.

The CHAIRMAN. Now the \$2,000 you want to lift to \$3,000?

Mr. PUTNAM. Yes. I made this recommendation last year and it was not acceded to, and I have still kept the position open, and it has been open ever since I have been in office.

The CHAIRMAN. You have no one there?

Mr. PUTNAM. I have some people working there, but no head of division; I have no head of division, only an acting chief.

The CHAIRMAN. Who does that work now?

Mr. PUTNAM. Mr. A. J. Parsons is under me, looking after the general classification, the general classification of prints, etc., and he has three assistants who are working on the old material.

The CHAIRMAN. Who else?

Mr. PUTNAM. Then there is the manuscript division; that position became vacant on September 1.

The CHAIRMAN. Who held that?

Mr. PUTNAM. Mr. Herbert Friedenwald.

The CHAIRMAN. A Philadelphia man?

Mr. PUTNAM. Yes, sir; a Philadelphia man.

The CHAIRMAN. What was he getting?

Mr. PUTNAM. Fifteen hundred dollars. I am holding that vacant until I can secure for it a salary to enable me to get a thoroughly educated man.

The CHAIRMAN. What do you want to give him?

Mr. PUTNAM. Three thousand dollars. One of the two great main classes of material which a library of this kind handles is manuscript and that requires very elaborate scholarship, as elaborate as we can get even for \$3,000, and a considerable course of training which is pretty expensive to acquire. We can expect a growth of that collection chiefly only through private gift and the private gift that will come to us is of private collections, in private hands. Now, the type of man who is in charge of that work may make a difference to us between getting or losing collections of enormous value. What is brought to the British Museum, what brings there every year, almost every six months, those great gift collections is the scholarly treatment that they receive when they get there. The Ashbee collection, noted in yesterday's paper, is one of the large accumulations of this material that is attracted by the scholarly service that will be expended upon it. Now, I regard the \$1,500 difference between a first-class man who has some reputation outside for scholarship and learning on these lines as worth to us in material perhaps many thousands of dollars as against a routine \$1,500 clerk.

The CHAIRMAN. Let me ask you if there are many men in the market who are manuscript readers?

Mr. PUTNAM. There are men who have learning in manuscripts. Of course, the foremost man in the United States on American manuscripts is the librarian of the Lennox, who is not available; but there are men who are being trained up, men who are working and gaining experience.

The CHAIRMAN. Who else? You have given four.

Mr. PUTNAM. The head of the bibliography division, who now receives \$2,000. That man I recommended \$2,500 for this year, but the recommendation did not carry.

The CHAIRMAN. He gets now what?

Mr. PUTNAM. Two thousand dollars.

Mr. TAYLOR. Is that Griffin?

Mr. PUTNAM. That is Griffin.

The CHAIRMAN. And you want it put to what?

Mr. PUTNAM. Three thousand dollars, the same as the chief of the catalogue division, the same as the chief of the reading room division, and division of documents. Mr. Griffin was described by Mr. Young as the most useful man he had. I consider him an extremely valuable man, who is doing extraordinary serviceable work, a most advanced type of work of direct use to Congress and to the members of Congress, as well as miscellaneous readers. The next is the division of maps and charts.

The CHAIRMAN. You do not include that in this?

Mr. PUTNAM. Yes; that is one of the five.

The CHAIRMAN. You gave first an increase of \$500, that is in the division of music, next you gave me an increase of \$1,500.

Mr. PUTNAM. That is the manuscript division and then in the bibliography \$1,000—

The CHAIRMAN. Then you have \$1,000 for prints—

Mr. PUTNAM. And now \$1,000 for maps. My recommendation in the case of maps this year was for \$2,500.

The CHAIRMAN. What does the chief of the division of maps get now?

Mr. PUTNAM. Two thousand dollars.

Mr. HEMENWAY. And you propose to make it \$3,000?

Mr. PUTNAM. In all these five divisions except music. I recommend that music be put at \$2,000. It is not a grade of work to be entitled to be ranked with these others and I distinguish it. Now, you permitted me this year to organize a division of documents, and you permitted me to have a salary of \$3,000 for the chief of that; a new man. You placed that salary at my disposal. Now, it made this difference. If I had had a salary of \$2,000 I could have gotten a routine clerk, but you allowed me to have \$3,000, and this is what I was able to do. I was able to get from the University of Pennsylvania the professor of statistics, Dr. Falkner, a Ph. D. of the University of Halle, a man who had studied at Berlin, the special statistician to the committee of the Senate on Wages and Prices in 1891, and who was one of the secretaries of the International Monetary Conference, and in these capacities has had experience of Washington and of the ends of Congress; a man who was accustomed to the handling of material and eminent among the statisticians of this country for scholarship and advanced, dignified, creditable work. That is the sort of man I

was able to secure for \$3,000, and the difference between that amount and \$1,000 less would make the difference between placing at your disposal expert service and routine service. And it is the same way about the manuscript division. We have also a distinct need there of having a man who will draw into us these private collections. The readjustment of the salaries of these three men who are now in the service seems to me to be essential to fairness. I do not recommend the increase to individuals merely as such, but that work of an equivalent responsibility and dignity should be compensated at an equivalent sum is necessary for harmony.

The CHAIRMAN. I know the man you selected, and he is most excellent.

Mr. PUTNAM. He is going to be highly successful.

The CHAIRMAN. I come to the increase of existing salaries. Twelve other positions—what does that mean? Does that mean the increase of existing salaries of twelve other positions?

Mr. PUTNAM. Not at the head of divisions.

The CHAIRMAN. You do not mean to appoint twelve additional people?

Mr. PUTNAM. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You are going to take twelve people on your force and give an average promotion of \$300?

Mr. PUTNAM. Yes, sir; I approach it from a little different standpoint. Five of those twelve persons are first assistants in these divisions and have to be in charge in the absence of the chief. Now our work is very highly specialized in these divisions, and these people have to know what the material is and how it is to be handled. Now these five persons are some receiving by law \$900 and others \$1,200 a year. In my estimate of last year I stated that these positions of first assistants should this year be made \$1,500. This is simply a repetition of the recommendation. The other positions stand on a special basis and are explained particularly in the statement which you have before you. One is my secretary, one is the assistant in charge of the reading room of the blind, a repetition of this year's recommendation. One is of two assistants in the cataloguing division and the other is the chief assistant in charge of the Smithsonian deposit.

These first assistants are not ordinary workmen. I have their record here if you care for it. This man in the map division was several years in the book business and assistant librarian at the Lenox, a highly advanced catalogue worker, who speaks and writes German, French, and Spanish, and reads Dutch, Italian, Portuguese, Latin, and Greek for the purpose of cataloguing. Another is in the print division, who was sixteen years in the business of selling prints. He is a man of 43, a married man, and has had a lengthy experience in the commercial side of prints. Another, in the manuscript division, is an A. B. and an A. M. of Harvard, and Ph. D. of the University of Pennsylvania, and senior fellow of politics and history in the University of Pennsylvania, receiving as such \$1,000 a year. Another is an A. M. of Harvard, who was an instructor at Trinity—

Mr. TAYLOR. What is his salary here?

Mr. PUTNAM. Twelve hundred dollars now. He is first assistant to Dr. Falkner.

The CHAIRMAN. Not a very good outlook for the higher education?

Mr. HEMENWAY. I was just thinking these highly educated fellows did not bring very much in the market.

Mr. PUTNAM. There is an attraction in the work of a library to a

certain type of men. Then the last one of the five is in the bibliography division, who is an A. M. of Brown University and of Chicago, and an A. M. of Harvard. He is an expert, particularly in English history. He handles German, French, Spanish, Dutch, Italian, Portuguese, Latin, and Greek for current purposes. These are the men now receiving from \$900 to \$1,200.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, as I understand, this \$3,960 will go to the increase of twelve existing positions?

Mr. PUTNAM. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Among the higher grade or among the lower grades

Mr. PUTNAM. Among the higher grade. The other seven position? are fully stated in the explanation accompanying my estimate.

The CHAIRMAN. I wish you would give me the average of your salaries, taking as your basis your minimum, which embraces the line of work from \$900 up, including the \$900. Give your average salary from \$900 up, exclusive of the Librarian.

Mr. PUTNAM. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Now I come to the increase of the Library. For the current year we gave you \$50,000?

Mr. PUTNAM. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, why this large advance in the estimate?

Mr. PUTNAM. When before this committee last year I indicated something of the deficiencies of the Library, and I suggested the necessity, the absolute necessity, of making considerable expenditures very shortly in order to fill those gaps. I said that I would recommend an increase of \$50,000 for this fiscal year and not more, only because with the new cataloguing force starting in I did not like to undertake to handle a larger amount of material. But I stated, I think, here and I stated before the Senate committee that there should be at least \$100,000 for this year and at least for some years to come. I have not abated at all in that opinion. On the contrary, as we have been searching the shelves, searching the catalogues, ascertaining gaps; as lists have been made up for me as they were made up this summer when I went abroad; as we have made attempts to secure at prices which were within our range the material which we needed—I have felt it all the more necessary that we should have at least \$100,000 this coming year.

I have here a report just returned from London of a recent sale in which out of our fifty-six bids we got five items. We could not afford to go higher. But the competition was so keen that we lost the bulk of what we tried for. It is not the merely antiquarian books, it is the necessary books—standard sets. The market is growing larger in point of bidders and smaller in point of material, because the books that are now sold at auction go for the most part into public collections, libraries, and they never emerge from those libraries or institutions. Thirty years ago or forty years ago the bulk of the purchasers at such a sale would be private individuals, and it is these collectors who are now discharging once more what they then acquired; but what they discharge now is all immediately absorbed by institutions, so that our opportunities are diminishing and the prices are rising. I feel that we should not be behind the other competitors for this material. Of course while we were spending \$10,000 a year, on the average, from 1850 to 1897 the other great libraries, like the British Museum, were spending at least \$75,000 per year.

The CHAIRMAN. Was it as early as that?

Mr. PUTNAM. From 1845 the British Museum has spent at least as much as that, besides several grants of \$200,000 here and \$150,000 there—

The CHAIRMAN. From the Government?

Mr. PUTNAM. From the Government for the purchase of special collections; and in addition the library was enriched by the gifts of magnificent collections.

The CHAIRMAN. Did they have any such system in the early days as we have now in the matter of copyright?

Mr. PUTNAM. The British Museum has had the benefit of a copyright law since 1756.

The CHAIRMAN. You do not say so?

Mr. PUTNAM. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Nearly one hundred and fifty years?

Mr. PUTNAM. Nearly one hundred and fifty years and really prior to that time, for that library had as its basis a library which had had the benefit of fifty years prior to that, the Royal Library. The Library of Congress began to receive the benefit in full only in 1870. Of the books deposited in the district courts prior to that time, or rather in the Interior Department here, only about 8,000 or 12,000 volumes ever came to us.

The CHAIRMAN. This simply indicates that when we started out on an immense scale to do an immense work how the expenses will run. That is to say, with the natural normal increase for many years this is going to make a pretty big annual inroad, that is all.

Mr. PUTNAM. We shall have to show, Mr. Chairman, a very large service that will justify such an expenditure.

The CHAIRMAN. I understand your enthusiasm for your work, too?

Mr. PUTNAM. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Let me ask you right now these two questions. I asked them last year, and we have them up to that date in a certain form. What is the average monthly attendance or book requests? Or, let me put it in another way. Has there been any change in any of the rules governing the control of the Library in the sense of the out-going of volumes of books?

Mr. PUTNAM. There has been no change.

The CHAIRMAN. I mean in the privileges granted by the rules of the two Houses?

Mr. PUTNAM. The Joint Library Committee has taken no action. I have taken this action that changes the situation somewhat from last year. I gave instructions that any requests from members of Congress at a distance from Washington during the recess for material to be sent to them should be at once complied with, the only consideration being that if a book was one not replaceable before it should be sent the applicant should be notified of that fact and asked whether the need was such as to warrant the risk of loss to the Government under those circumstances, but that any book that could go out to a member of Congress here in Washington should be sent to him wherever he might chance to be when requesting it.

The CHAIRMAN. That you have done yourself upon your own motion?

Mr. PUTNAM. I conceived that was fully within my authority conferred by the appropriation act of 1897, which vests in the Librarian

power to "make rules and regulations for the government of the Library." I have hesitated to do anything which implied an enlargement of the constituency of the home readers. The problem is very delicate and a very difficult one. The reference use of the Library, in the direction of facilities we afford there, are, I believe, now all that any library affords. Last year at this time the public readers was limited to the facilities supplied in the main reading room. Some 200 books were out there to be handled directly, but any other material to be secured only upon specific request. Now the use of the main reading room has increased 25 per cent in the past year in the number of books given out. In addition, since I last appeared before this committee we have opened a newspaper-periodical reading room in which there are displayed, to be handled without any formality whatever, 2,000 magazines and 300 newspapers, and there are 1,300 more within reach by the intervention of an attendant, and that room is open from 9 o'clock in the morning until 10 at night.

The CHAIRMAN. That is an addition, an addendum?

Mr. PUTNAM. Yes, sir; and that is a privilege so highly appreciated that it may be perfectly safe to say it has doubled our constituency of reference readers. There are over 200 chairs in that room and in the evening people will be standing about for lack of chairs to sit on; in other words, there are over 200 readers at a time.

The CHAIRMAN. Largely of magazines?

Mr. PUTNAM. Yes; but there is a good deal of very serious reading in that form.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you give me your daily average or monthly average for the past twelve months?

Mr. PUTNAM. I have it in my mind that it is 364,000 volumes issued to readers in the main reading room last year.

The CHAIRMAN. During twelve months?

Mr. PUTNAM. During twelve months, for the year ending June 30.

The CHAIRMAN. That would be about a thousand a day?

Mr. PUTNAM. Yes; it is 364,000 a year or 30,000 a month.

The CHAIRMAN. My recollection was my inquiry last year was by the day.

Mr. PUTNAM. The increase has been at the rate of 25 per cent.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you the percentage of growth over last year, did you prepare that?

Mr. PUTNAM. Yes, sir. The number issued last year was roughly 295,000 and this year 364,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you mean from January to January?

Mr. PUTNAM. No, sir; that is for the fiscal year in each case.

The CHAIRMAN. In your figures do you make any distinction between the night and day class—between the day tour of duty and the night tour of duty?

Mr. PUTNAM. We keep a separate record of the two divisions of the day where there are shifts—from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. 229,000 volumes; from 4 p. m. to 10 p. m. 133,000 volumes; and that of course is in spite of the fact that beginning with February we had the periodical reading room open and there periodicals might be had without the intervention of an attendant. That use is one of which we can not keep any record whatever. Then there is in addition the special service which has come in this past year, directly rendered to readers in the several special divisions such as the prints division, where people now come for

books of prints, and the maps division and the document division and bibliography division.

Mr. HEMENWAY. Have the receipts of the copyright department increased during the last year?

Mr. PUTNAM. From \$58,000 to \$65,000.

Mr. HEMENWAY. It is on a self-supporting basis and pays?

Mr. PUTNAM. It nets the Government about \$14,000 a year, and I estimate will continue to net that amount even with these four additional assistants.

Mr. HEMENWAY. And the four additional assistants are necessary to keep up with the increase of work?

Mr. PUTNAM. In my opinion, decidedly.

Mr. HEMENWAY. Let me ask, in copyrighting a book, how many copies of the book are required to be left at the copyright department?

Mr. PUTNAM. Two.

Mr. HEMENWAY. In many cases you have to buy additional books where the book is popular?

Mr. PUTNAM. Yes, sir.

Mr. HEMENWAY. Why would it not be just as fair to require in each case additional copies to be left?

Mr. PUTNAM. I suppose that the only objection that would be raised by the publisher is that it would be left to the discrimination of the Librarian to say what is reasonably popular and what is not.

Mr. HEMENWAY. Say not exceeding ten?

Mr. PUTNAM. Then perhaps the publishers would resent it as a discrimination between publishers and different publications.

Mr. HEMENWAY. It would be a compliment to the publisher and to the author that would make a good advertisement if the Library should decide that a book would be so popular that it would require ten copies?

Mr. PUTNAM. They do not feel the compliment quite as keenly as they should. There was a bill introduced last session to extend the deposit to about seven in number, benefiting as many different libraries scattered over the country; that the publishers would deposit one copy at New Orleans, one at Chicago, one at St. Louis, one at Denver, and so on. That fell through. I am not quite clear by any expression of the present statute just what is the purpose of the deposit. In England they require five copies.

Mr. HEMENWAY. What objection is there to our requiring five copies; that is, in the discretion of the Librarian—of some books you do not want but two copies.

Mr. PUTNAM. I do not know in principle, and that is what I was going to proceed to—

Mr. HEMENWAY. As briefly as possible, as we have other witnesses waiting from the State Department.

Mr. PUTNAM. In principle, I do not see why the requirement of five copies would be different from that of two, with this exception, that in the case of the two we have the indispensable one in the record of the copyright and the other goes into the Library proper; and that benefits the Library. If we should go beyond that, the question would be as to what would be reasonable upon the publishers, I suppose.

Mr. HEMENWAY. What is the rule generally as to foreign libraries?

Mr. PUTNAM. In reference to deposits?

Mr. HEMENWAY. Yes.

Mr. PUTNAM. I think that, except in Great Britain, only one is required. In Great Britain five are required and seven were required. They did not go to the British Museum, all of them, of course; only one goes there, and the rest go to the other libraries at Dublin, Cambridge, Edinburgh, etc.

The CHAIRMAN. They are libraries sustained by the national administration?

Mr. PUTNAM. In this respect, yes, sir. In our case we are doing what no one of these libraries there do, we are operating the copyright business ourselves; and of course their copies are simply additions to their library proper.

The CHAIRMAN. We are very much obliged to you, Mr. Putnam.

Mr. PUTNAM. I am very much obliged to you gentlemen for your hearing.

EXHIBIT A.

Library of Congress—Memorandum as to estimates for 1902.

	Appropriations, 1900.	Appropriations, 1901.	Estimate, 1902.	Increase proposed, 1902.	Decrease, 1902.
Increase of library	\$33,180.00	\$61,180	\$111,300	\$50,120	.....
Contingent expenses	a 4,169.66	8,500	7,300	.....	\$1,200
Salaries, copyright	b 40,400.00	51,080	55,680	c 4,600	.....
Salaries, general	b 123,345.00	178,780	213,360	d 34,580	.....
Special service .....	.....	2,000	2,000	.....	.....
Total	201,094.66	301,540	389,460	88,100	1,200

a Includes deficiency appropriation.

b Includes supplementary appropriation for last quarter of year.

c Increase of salary roll, copyright, analysis:

Four additional clerks	\$4,400
Substitution: Chief clerk at \$2,000 in place of clerk at \$1,800	200
	\$4,600

d Increase of salary roll, general library, analysis:

Twenty-six additional cataloguers	23,940
One additional assistant law library	1,500
Substitution: One messenger at \$900 in place of assistant messenger at \$720	180
Increase of existing salaries:	
Five chiefs of division	\$5,000
Twelve other positions	3,960
	8,960

34,580

NOVEMBER 27, 1900.

EXHIBIT B.

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS,
Washington, November 28, 1900.

SIR: You requested me to report "the average salary of library employees receiving \$900 or more, but excluding the Librarian in Chief."

Such positions in the library paying \$900 or more, excluding the Librarian in Chief, number 126. The total compensation of these 126 employees is \$161,900. This is an average per employee of \$1,205.55.

But among these 126 are the following:

Chief assistant librarian	\$4,000
Four chiefs of division	3,000
One chief of division	2,500
Chief clerk	2,500
Five chiefs of divisions	2,000

Deducting these, the average compensation of the remaining 114 positions subordinate—i. e. having no executive responsibility, appears to be \$1,033.

Very respectfully,

HERBERT PUTNAM,
Librarian of Congress.

HON. HENRY H. BINGHAM,
Chairman subcommittee on appropriation bill.

EXHIBIT C.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, November 23, 1900.

SIR: In the chance that through the length of the hearing yesterday the main points concerned in my estimates may have been obscured, will you permit me to recapitulate them? They are these:

1. I ask to be permitted to proceed with the work authorized by the present appropriations.

2. The increase asked for the coming year is a net increase of \$88,100. Of this, \$4,600 is for the copyright office, and reimbursed by the fees of that office; \$50,120 is for books, a permanent improvement; \$23,940 is for catalogue, a permanent equipment; \$10,640 (and this sum alone) represents addition for current maintenance.

3. Of this, \$9,140 is for increase of salaries of existing positions. These increases would affect 18 positions—15 present employees.

(a) Four chiefs of division now receive, and I believe justly receive, \$3,000 each. The purpose is to equalize with these the compensation of four other chiefs whose responsibility is equal, but whose compensation is now but \$1,500 and \$2,000. Two of these positions are now vacant, and the salaries are undrawn.

(b) Three chiefs of division, of a lower grade, receive now \$2,000 each. The purpose is to equalize with these the compensation of one chief (music division) now receiving \$1,500.

(c) In five divisions the first assistants now receive \$1,500. The purpose is to equalize with these the similar positions in five other divisions where the present compensation is not over \$1,200.

The purpose in these ten increases is therefore merely equalization.

The remaining eight increases recommended rest on particular grounds stated in my estimates, and involve a total of but \$1,560.

Of the eighteen recommendations for increase all but three were recommended for the present year, or predicated for the present year by my estimates of last year. These three exceptions are Librarian's secretary, Librarian's messenger, and the first assistant in charge of Smithsonian deposit.

Recognizing the necessity of guarding against increases of compensation which are merely individual, or merely arbitrary, I most earnestly beg the committee to consider whether the above recommendations do not rest upon a principle essential to efficient service—viz. the principle of equal compensation for equal responsibility.

The organization as I found it a year and a half ago represented inequalities which must, I think, be corrected before I can hope for harmonious and therefore fully efficient service. The total cost to the Government of equalizing the compensation of these positions will amount to but 6 per cent of the total pay roll. This seems to me no large sum to be spent to secure an organization that is reasonable and just.

Very respectfully,

HERBERT PUTNAM,
Librarian of Congress.

HON. HENRY H. BINGHAM, *Chairman, etc.*

LIBRARY BUILDING AND GROUNDS: CUSTODY, CARE, AND MAINTENANCE OF.

STATEMENT OF MR. BERNARD R. GREEN, SUPERINTENDENT OF THE LIBRARY BUILDING AND GROUNDS.

The CHAIRMAN. What changes do you propose for the next fiscal year?

Mr. GREEN. I presume your question is as to what changes there are from the estimate of last year, and which are noted in italics on page 44. I want to raise the salary of the chief engineer from \$1,500 to \$1,800, and one of the assistant engineers from \$1,000 to \$1,200.

The CHAIRMAN. You want to raise the salary of your chief engineer from \$1,500 to \$1,800?

Mr. GREEN. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Why do you want to give that chief engineer \$1,800?

Mr. GREEN. Because I think his duties entitle him to it.

The CHAIRMAN. Entitle him to as much as a chief engineer gets in the Navy?

Mr. GREEN. A chief engineer of the Navy is a naval officer who, I am sure, receives more than that. The chief engineer of the Capitol—

The CHAIRMAN. What does a chief engineer of the Navy get?

Mr. GREEN. I do not know; but what we have over there is a very important and valuable plant, which is complicated and expensive. It is one of the largest buildings in the country, not only in dimensions but in its outfit and the quality of its outfit.

The CHAIRMAN. How long have you had this man?

Mr. GREEN. I have had this man for many years, and he is unusually well qualified.

The CHAIRMAN. How long has he been with you?

Mr. GREEN. Ever since beginning work on the heating apparatus in the construction of the building. This was before the walls were half way up. He must have been there ever since 1891. I think he must have come in 1890 or 1891.

The CHAIRMAN. He went in with you at \$1,500 when the present establishment was completed in the organization of your force?

Mr. GREEN. Yes; I made it \$1,500 myself.

The CHAIRMAN. And could have made it just as easily \$1,800?

Mr. GREEN. I made it only that because—

The CHAIRMAN. Now, about the other man. You want an additional assistant?

Mr. GREEN. No; not an additional assistant. One of the four assistants at \$1,000 I wish to put at \$1,200 and make him in pay as well as in fact a first assistant, which would be a promotion or pay that is commensurate with the duties he is performing.

The CHAIRMAN. What is he getting now, \$1,000?

Mr. GREEN. Yes; and he is alternating with the chief, necessarily, for the heavy machinery now runs day and night.

The CHAIRMAN. You want to raise him from \$1,000 to \$1,200, and you think he deserves it?

Mr. GREEN. Yes; he deserves it.

Mr. TAYLOR. Why do you want to strike out the words "and grounds," on page 45?

Mr. GREEN. I did not know that they were stricken out. This must have gone into my estimate inadvertently; I did not intend that. My duties include the custody and care of all the Library grounds.

The CHAIRMAN. You did not want to strike that out?

Mr. GREEN. No; that is an accident; I was unaware that it was in the estimate.

The CHAIRMAN. You do not know that it is cared for any place else?

Mr. GREEN. No.

The CHAIRMAN. You are willing to care for it out of the item just the same as the current year?

Mr. GREEN. Yes; just as I have done heretofore. My official title and duty is "Superintendent of the Library building and grounds."

The CHAIRMAN. Your next item is, "for furniture, including partitions, screens, shelving, and two covered ways across court, \$65,000." Why do you want that increase? Is it for those covered ways?

Mr. GREEN. Those are small items of it and would not cost more than \$4,000 or \$5,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Where does this increase come; will you ever finish furnishing that building?

Mr. GREEN. Perhaps not. You know it is going on little by little. It should be furnished as the Library grows. It was built largely empty of shelving, which was confined to the central body of the building, according to the plan originally adopted and explained. Additional shelving should now be placed in one-half of one wing for the several special collections there, one particularly of 25,000 volumes—the Toner collection, which the law requires to be kept by itself. That is still occupying temporary rough board cases.

Mr. HEMENWAY. What collection is that?

Mr. GREEN. Dr. Toner's collection, accepted by act of Congress years ago.

The CHAIRMAN. Why can not you get along with the present allowance for furniture in that building? It certainly has not been either disarranged in location in the respective reading rooms of the two Houses of Congress, or it has not been additionally made more magnificent because Congress can visit them so often and criticise those two popular resorts; I mean the Senatorial and Congressional rooms?

Mr. GREEN. Those were completed at the start. We are adding nothing more to them, but carefully keeping them in order, open, and available for the use of the members of Congress.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you not think you are very high in your figures for what you need?

Mr. GREEN. No, sir; I do not.

The CHAIRMAN. Can not you live without those two covered ways across the court?

Mr. GREEN. They are for the convenience and efficiency of the Library work, as the distances are so great there. The building is one of magnificent distances, as the city of Washington used to be, and we want to economize the time of the numerous employees whose duties require frequent travel between wings, that they may do their work more quickly and efficiently. It is all in the line of the estimates and plans of the Librarian, whom you had yesterday before you. He is extending and increasing the efficiency of the Library in every direction, but he did not tell you the half of it yesterday. Matters of administration were hardly touched upon because of the more weighty

questions of increase of the Library, etc. He went into the matter of purchase of books, but he is going to open the building as soon as practicable Sunday afternoons from 2 to 6 o'clock. That may be done with little or no addition to the force. Most of the increases called for in his own estimate as well as mine are for absolutely permanent improvements. They are not a part of the current running expenses at all. All this \$65,000 will go for permanent improvements just as is the greater part of his estimate of about \$88,000—all but about \$10,000 of it. I saw the list; it amounts to \$88,300. An examination of the items will show that only about \$10,000 is for current running expenses; the rest of it will go for permanent improvement in the way of the increase of the Library, the manufacture of the catalogue, which is a permanent and indispensable tool of the working of the Library.

I also wish you would give me five more charwomen, which I have not estimated for here.

The CHAIRMAN. That building never gets soiled by visiting troops?

Mr. GREEN. Do you know—let me give you the figures. In 1898 in my annual report I show, giving details, that the average number of visitors per day to that building during the year was 1,925. In 1899 it was 2,050, and the present year, when my report comes in next week it will show about 2,220 as the average number of daily visitors, readers, etc.

The CHAIRMAN. That is including the magazine and newspaper department?

Mr. GREEN. That is only a part of it.

The CHAIRMAN. That is what makes that increase?

Mr. GREEN. It increases the number of readers.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, the more the merrier.

Mr. GREEN. But we have to scrub up after them, and of course we must continue to keep the building in beautiful order.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there anything else you desire to say to us?

Mr. GREEN. No—if you will give me the five additional charwomen which are not down in my estimate, at \$180 a year each, and which is only three-quarters of what you pay the charwomen in the Executive Departments.

The CHAIRMAN. The increases of salary you ask for, and what else?

Mr. GREEN. Nothing more than the estimate as it stands—two increases of salaries and five charwomen, and the \$65,000 for the furniture, shelving, etc., as estimated.

The CHAIRMAN. We will have to cut you somewhere. We are compelled to reduce estimates in order to keep within proper bounds.

Mr. GREEN. I know you are doing your duty all the time, but I have unfortunately made no allowance for a cut in my estimates.

TUESDAY, *November 27, 1900.*

STATE DEPARTMENT.

STATEMENT OF MR. THOMAS WILBUR CRIDLER, ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE, AND MR. W. H. MICHAEL, CHIEF CLERK.

The CHAIRMAN. I think we went over all of these items last year, and we have all of your statements before us in print, which, if you deem it necessary, we will make a part of the hearing at this time.

Mr. CRIDLER. I might suggest that you refer to them if you have them in print.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Go through the bill and explain these changes in a general statement.

Mr. CRIDLER. They are all explained in the letter.

The CHAIRMAN. Where is that letter?

Mr. CRIDLER. It was sent to the Treasury to go into the Book of Estimates.

Mr. HEMENWAY. Let him send it down.

Mr. CRIDLER. I will answer anything you want to know in reference to it.

The CHAIRMAN. There is an additional chief of bureau?

Mr. CRIDLER. The passport bureau.

The CHAIRMAN. Why this increase of an additional chief of bureau? Does he make the disbursements of salaries, etc.? What does the sum total of the fees he receives amount to?

Mr. CRIDLER. They are largely from passports—about \$15,000 per year, perhaps. It is in that letter.

The CHAIRMAN. I want to know why, for the collection of this body of fees—not a very large amount, I presume—there is a necessity for this compensation. What does he now receive?

Mr. CRIDLER. Two thousand one hundred dollars.

The CHAIRMAN. What does he do?

Mr. CRIDLER. He is the chief of the Bureau of Accounts. He passes upon all the accounts except those going to the Treasury.

The CHAIRMAN. All salaries and everything connected with the disbursements of the Bureau?

Mr. CRIDLER. Everything that pertains to the Department of State.

The CHAIRMAN. Such as the compensation of consuls, and so forth?

Mr. CRIDLER. Yes; all the contingent expenses of consuls go through his hands; everything under the contingent appropriation of the Department.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you any idea of the sum total?

Mr. CRIDLER. It is only the amount appropriated by Congress—about \$105,000.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the sum total of the disbursements?

Mr. CRIDLER. I will send them to you with pleasure. As to the increase of work, I would say that the force is too small to do the accumulated work, and the work is growing right along. We are required to index all the papers which are copied before they are sent to the Secretary's offices. We are trying to systematize the work; so that if you give us these assistant clerks, it will be a saving of time

and money. If you grant this, it will help the Department to answer requests from Congress with more facility.

The CHAIRMAN. What clerks have you reference to?

Mr. CRIDLER. I mean the general increase.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that the same as your proposition of last year?

Mr. CRIDLER. Yes, sir; but it was not allowed, although the Secretary had considerable trouble there.

The CHAIRMAN. Wherein is there anything now distinctly different in your proposition from that of last year?

Mr. CRIDLER. I do not think there is anything new.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you experienced any more than the usual inconvenience in your administration during the present year?

Mr. CRIDLER. Except that the force is not sufficiently large.

The CHAIRMAN. Has there been any inconvenience in anywise in your operations?

Mr. CRIDLER. Except when overtime must be worked.

The CHAIRMAN. Are you up with your work?

Mr. CRIDLER. Yes, sir; as far as it is possible to be. This will help us to reduce some of our hours of labor.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. At the bottom of page 51 you drop 13 laborers and ask for assistant messengers instead?

Mr. CRIDLER. The laborers there are doing messengers' work, and we ask for \$5 per month more, and call them assistant messengers. They are not laborers in the sense of cleaning up, but they do come in and clean up the Secretary's offices, and after that they sit outside and perform messengers' duties wholly. We want to name them assistant messengers, at \$5 per month more.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. What effect would it have if they were put under the civil service?

Mr. CRIDLER. They are under the civil service now. We have hardly a sufficient messenger force to do the work.

Mr. HEMENWAY. Are you not mistaken in your statement that these men are under the civil service in the other Departments?

Mr. CRIDLER. I am not. Everything is under the civil service.

The CHAIRMAN. He speaks of laborers.

Mr. CRIDLER. I am speaking of the \$720 men. I mean these thirteen laborers.

The CHAIRMAN. The \$720 men are under the civil service?

Mr. CRIDLER. They are.

Mr. HEMENWAY. I did not want to have it fixed so that these men could be put out.

Mr. CRIDLER. We will not put anybody out.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. How is it that these people are under the civil service when they are to be selected by the Secretary?

Mr. CRIDLER. The stenographers are not under the civil service.

The CHAIRMAN. You want to send the work out and have it done. This is for temporary typewriter work?

Mr. CRIDLER. They are not under the civil service. I think the Secretary would be glad to have them under the civil service. There are only two people in the State Department who are not under the civil service.

The CHAIRMAN. "Restoring and binding" is something new?

Mr. CRIDLER. We asked the same amount last year. The only thing that I recall in regard to it is that the Treasury sets apart

\$25,000 for printing and binding for the State Department, and we have always had to come for a deficiency; so that I have asked for an increase of \$5,000, and I think if you give that amount there will be no deficiency. That letter has not come to you yet.

The CHAIRMAN. That is in the deficiency?

Mr. CRIDLER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. In the item of contingent expenses you jump \$1,000.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Why do you put in brackets "To be used only for official purposes?"

Mr. CRIDLER. I don't know; but I think you will find that it has been done in that way.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. You are asking here that it be stricken out. Why do you want that stricken out?

Mr. MICHAEL. That is merely explanatory and not intended to be stricken out.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. If you put it in brackets it will not go into the bill.

Mr. CRIDLER. There is no necessity for striking it out.

The CHAIRMAN. There is an increase of \$1,000.

Mr. CRIDLER. Last year you gave us \$1,000 because we were short that amount.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you be short this year?

Mr. CRIDLER. I can not tell. If we spend it, we will have to come to Congress and ask for it.

The CHAIRMAN. But you are asking for it now before the deficiency occurs.

Mr. CRIDLER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. I want to know what is the basis for your expectations?

Mr. CRIDLER. Because we have asked for a deficiency of \$1,000 for this year.

The CHAIRMAN. It has always been \$500.

Mr. CRIDLER. No; in the last deficiency it was \$1,000.

Mr. HEMENWAY. What amount of the appropriation have you expended up to the present time?

Mr. CRIDLER. I can not tell you.

The CHAIRMAN. Get that and send it to us, because the official prints are not before us.

Mr. CRIDLER. I will do so cheerfully.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is for expenses of "editing and distributing the laws enacted during the second session of the Fifty-sixth Congress, \$3,000. Editing and distributing the Statutes at Large, \$1,000; to be immediately available." Under the general statutes that is given to the State Department to do.

Mr. CRIDLER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Why should not the editing and distributing of the laws be done as any other work of the Department is done?

Mr. CRIDLER. The editing and distributing of the laws is done by the State Department.

The CHAIRMAN. Who does this editing of the Statutes at Large?

Mr. CRIDLER. It is done by the State Department and it is given to Mr. McCallum.

The CHAIRMAN. Is he simply a clerk?

Mr. CRIDLER. No; he is an outsider.

The CHAIRMAN. Is he simply designated to do the work?

Mr. CRIDLER. Yes; by the Secretary of State.

The CHAIRMAN. How long has he been doing that work?

Mr. CRIDLER. For years. I think it has been done right along.

Mr. MICHAEL. It is particular and technical work.

Mr. CRIDLER. Yes; the Secretary of State must do it. That has been done by the Department over and over again. Mr. McCallum, I think, uses all of that fund within \$200 or \$300, and what is left goes back to the Treasury. If he uses \$500 for assistants he has \$2,500 left.

The CHAIRMAN. He does his own editing—he does not give it to somebody else—simply in order to make a few thousand dollars?

Mr. CRIDLER. I presume he brings in some help.

The CHAIRMAN. Does he pay anything out of his own pocket? He receives the money appropriated under this bill?

Mr. CRIDLER. Yes; and he is entitled to it. If he takes \$3,000 and spends \$1,000 he has only got \$2,000 left for himself.

The CHAIRMAN. He does not run up to the full amount?

Mr. CRIDLER. Sometimes the Department would save \$200 or \$300, sometimes nothing. He has a right to take it all.

The CHAIRMAN. He must certify that he is entitled to it?

Mr. CRIDLER. Yes; Harry Bryan took the whole amount once or twice when he was doing the work.

Mr. HEMENWAY. It is a certain sum of money given to the Secretary of State to be expended for this purpose?

Mr. CRIDLER. Yes, sir.

Mr. HEMENWAY. Is it necessary for the Secretary of State to expend the whole amount or can he not make a contract that the work shall be done for a certain sum? I am just criticising your assertion that he has a right to allow all of the money.

Mr. CRIDLER. I do not think that the contract necessarily calls for the full amount.

Mr. HEMENWAY. The Secretary of State does not have to pay it all unless he wants to.

Mr. CRIDLER. If he could get it done for \$500 he would have a right to do so, but it is not possible for him to do it.

Mr. HEMENWAY. The gentleman who has this contract, does he have the absolute right to get this full amount of money unless the Secretary of State gives it to him?

Mr. CRIDLER. To be sure, the Secretary of State could say he could only have \$500.

Mr. HEMENWAY. It is a business thing to do. The Secretary of State would get the work done for less if he could.

Mr. CRIDLER. I don't think it has ever been done for much less.

Mr. TAYLOR. Do you think \$2,000 is a fair estimate for that service?

Mr. CRIDLER. I would not want to do it for \$2,000. It requires a good deal of work, and during the short session of Congress it keeps him pretty well tied down. I don't think it is too much to have the work thoroughly done, and it has been thoroughly done right along.

Mr. HEMENWAY. This work of editing and distributing the laws, is that done by an employee of the Department?

Mr. CRIDLER. No.

Mr. HEMENWAY. It is given out to some lawyer here in the city?

Mr. CRIDLER. Yes; this gentleman is a lawyer, and was one of the law clerks in the Supreme Court of the United States.

Mr. HEMENWAY. Why could it not be done by a law clerk in the Department, whose time could be given to it?

Mr. CRIDLER. It would not be fair to the law clerks, because their time is absolutely occupied.

Mr. HEMENWAY. I mean an additional clerk, who could perform this duty?

Mr. CRIDLER. There could be no possible objection to that, and we could keep such a man there right along.

Mr. HEMENWAY. You can get a thoroughly first-class law clerk for \$3,000.

Mr. CRIDLER. That might be.

The CHAIRMAN. And this man might do as much work as was given him to do.

Mr. CRIDLER. Yes, sir; we give Mr. Van Dine only \$2,500.

Mr. HEMENWAY. And he is one of the very best.

Mr. CRIDLER. There is no better anywhere. I would state that if you made it mandatory upon the Secretary of State that the services of this man be used while he is not occupied in this work it would add very materially to the benefit of the Department. While he is subject to the control of the Secretary of State, it is only for this special work, and when that is done he is off.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you anything to submit?

Mr. CRIDLER. I would like to say one thing—about the fifteen messengers, and also about the one messenger to the Secretary of State. The messenger to the Secretary of State has been there for a number of years, and the Secretary himself, among one of the things which he insisted upon was to make a personal request of the committee that his messenger be raised to \$1,000. He is now getting \$840. There are two messengers at \$840, and the Secretary of State wants Gwyn, on account of his knowledge and ability, to receive \$1,000. Gwyn is known as messenger to the Secretary of State. He wants Gwyn to get what the messengers to the Secretaries of the other Departments get, which is \$1,000.

The CHAIRMAN. What is that increase?

Mr. CRIDLER. It is the difference between \$840 and \$1,000.

The CHAIRMAN. To each one?

Mr. CRIDLER. No; to only one.

The CHAIRMAN. Is this a colored man?

Mr. CRIDLER. Yes; and he has been there for a long time.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Perhaps he is getting too much now. He must be a very old man.

Mr. CRIDLER. No; Gwyn is not an old man. I have been in the Department twenty-six years, and I would not be considered an old man.

Mr. HEMENWAY. He ought to be a man of some discretion?

Mr. CRIDLER. Yes, sir; and he is such a man.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, November 27, 1900.

SIR: I earnestly recommend that the salary of the chief clerk of this Department be raised from \$2,500 to \$3,000 per annum. This increase should be made not only to make the salary more nearly commensurate with the difficult duties and large responsibilities of the position, but also in order to grade the position, in point of salary, more equally with the position of chief clerk in other departments.

30 LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE, AND JUDICIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

I will thank you to transmit this request to the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives, that it may be included in the estimates already submitted.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN HAY.

HON. LYMAN J. GAGE,
Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, November 28, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith copy of a communication from the Secretary of State, dated the 27th instant, recommending an increase in the salary of the chief clerk of the Department of State from \$2,500 to \$3,000 per annum.

The subject-matter of the communication will be transmitted to the Speaker of the House of Representatives when Congress convenes.

Respectfully,

L. J. GAGE, *Secretary.*

HON. J. G. CANNON,
*Chairman Committee on Appropriations,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

DIVISION OF CUSTOMS.

STATEMENT OF HON. O. L. SPAULDING, ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

The CHAIRMAN. "Division of customs," page 57. Have you some suggestion to make to us as to this division?

Mr. SPAULDING. What I want is to substitute a different recommendation entirely for that recommendation, and I suppose that the proper thing to do will be—

The CHAIRMAN. Who is this clerk for whom you ask an increase?

Mr. SPAULDING. I am talking about the entire customs division.

The CHAIRMAN. "Assistant chief of division." Is that the party?

Mr. SPAULDING. "Division of customs," the chief of division—right there.

The CHAIRMAN. "For chief of division, \$2,750."

Mr. SPAULDING. Yes. I would like to take up the whole subject here of the division in the first instance without reference to any particular man. I have a letter here which I have written to the Secretary and which he will transmit in due time to the House with the recommendation; but now I want to leave a copy of it with you in connection with what I have to say.

In the first place, as you are aware, that division has the administration of the collection of customs, which amounts to over \$230,000,000 a year. We are doing it in that one division. The division is not strong enough in its numbers, but, especially, the people we have there are underpaid, and in this letter which I am going to ask permission to leave with you I have set forth—

The CHAIRMAN. You will leave that with us?

Mr. SPAULDING. I will leave that. And I want to ask you to make a trifling reorganization. As you know, a great deal of work there is

technical work involving a thorough knowledge of customs laws. We have some very able young men there, fine lawyers and fine customs lawyers, and they are getting from \$1,400 to \$1,800 per annum. Law clerks—known as law clerks in the different Departments—are getting, I think, \$2,100. These men in the Treasury are fully up to the standard of these law clerks and are doing law work. If I am not trespassing on your time, I will occupy a few minutes in reading this letter which I have written to the Secretary and which he approves, and which he will forward to you later.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, November 27, 1900.

SIR: In submitting for your consideration the accompanying proposed estimate of appropriation for the division of customs for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, I have the honor to invite your attention to the following facts, which are deemed pertinent to the question and entitled to consideration:

The correspondence of the division is very heavy, and new questions and conditions frequently arise, which call for technical and special treatment. It embraces the following subjects:

1. Inquiries through the Department of State from consular officers, relative to the certification of invoices, the undervaluation of goods, the export from abroad of convict-made goods, etc., and questions presented by ambassadors and ministers concerning bounties, reciprocal commercial arrangements, etc.

2. Requests from customs officers for advice and instructions relative to current procedure, to construction of statutes, and to matters arising under special conditions.

3. Appeals against the collectors' assessment of duty upon passengers' baggage, household effects, tools of trade, etc.

4. Requests from societies, etc., for the free entry of articles under various special provisions of law.

5. Applications for the release of seized goods, for the remission or mitigation of fines and penalties, and relief from additional duties incurred by reason of undervaluation.

6. Applications for reliquidation to correct manifest clerical errors under section 24 of the customs administrative act, and errors of fact under the act of March 3, 1875.

7. Applications for the allowance of drawback on various articles manufactured from imported materials.

8. Applications for allowance on account of damage to goods while in customs custody, or for excess of weight caused by moisture.

9. Applications from the several Executive Departments for the free entry of articles imported by the United States; also for the extension of courtesies to diplomats and distinguished passengers on arrival.

10. The designation of customs notaries public.

11. Applications for the extension and cancellation of customs bonds.

12. Applications for the recording of trade-marks and copyrights.

13. Applications for the free entry of animals for breeding purposes.

14. Applications from informers and seizers for the award of compensation in lieu of moieties.

15. The consideration and publication of decisions made by the Board of General Appraisers. It is necessary to decide within thirty days after any decision adverse to the Government whether the Department will appeal to the courts for review.

16. The preparation and promulgation of rules and regulations to govern the official actions of customs officers under new enactments of law.

17. The ascertainment and establishment of rates of drawback and rebates upon imported goods exported in bond and upon goods withdrawn from bond for ship-building purposes.

18. The treatment and disposition of wrecked and derelict goods.

19. The regulation of the landing of passengers from abroad and the examination of their baggage.

20. The enforcement of the provisions of law relating to the marking and stamping of goods.

21. The enforcement of the laws regarding the disinfection of hides and the quarantining of cattle.

22. The publication and promulgation of Treasury decisions.

32 LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE, AND JUDICIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

This is merely indicative of the work of the division.

For the calendar year ended December 31, 1899, as shown by the Monthly Summary of Commerce and Finance of the United States, No. 3, Series 1900-1901, the imports and exports were as follows:

Imports	\$798, 967, 410
Exports	1, 275, 467, 971
Total	2, 074, 435, 381

The imports and exports for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1875 (see The Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States for the year ending June 30, 1898), were as follows:

Imports	\$553, 906, 153
Exports	665, 528, 391
Total	1, 219, 434, 544

From this it is at once apparent that the total imports and exports have almost doubled during the last twenty-five years, and this necessarily vastly increases the work of the division.

In addition, however, to the extra work entailed by this natural increase of business, it is interesting to note that hardly one year has passed since 1875 during which new legislation has not been enacted which has directly or indirectly increased the work of the division. A short list of a portion of this legislation will demonstrate the truth of this statement:

- Fines, penalties, and forfeitures, act June 22, 1874.
- Refund of duties, etc., act March 3, 1875.
- Execution of custom-house bonds, act June 20, 1876.
- Mail importations, act March 3, 1879.
- Immediate transportation, act June 10, 1880.
- Seizure of vessels, act February 8, 1881.
- Copyright and trade-marks, act August 1, 1882.
- Grain brought by Canadian farmers to be ground by mills in the United States, act January 9, 1883.
- Adulterated teas, act March 2, 1883.
- Shipping act, June 26, 1884.
- Shipping act, June 19, 1886.
- Amendment of I. T. act, act February 23, 1887.
- Customs administrative act, June 10, 1890.
- Inspection of cattle, act March 3, 1891.
- Cargo manifests, act June 3, 1892.
- Importation of neat cattle and hides, March 3, 1893.
- Value of foreign coins, section 25, act August 28, 1894.
- Importation of cigars, section 26, act August 28, 1894.
- Drawback on salt, paragraph 284, act July 24, 1897.
- Drawback on coal, paragraph 415.
- American goods returned, paragraph 483.
- Reciprocal commercial arrangements and treaties, sections 3 and 4.
- Countervailing duties, section 5.
- Withdrawal of supplies, section 14.
- Bonded warehouses, section 15, act July 24, 1897.
- Machinery for repair, section 19.
- Smelting and refining ores in bond, section 29.
- Drawback on manufactured articles, section 30.
- Seal-skin act, December 29, 1897.
- Stamp act, June 13, 1898.
- Porto Rican tariff act, April 12, 1900.
- Hawaiian Territorial act, April 30, 1900.

Notwithstanding this great addition to the work demanded of the force of the division, there has been absolutely no increase in such force for a quarter of a century; and not only this, but the appropriation in 1875 for this division was greater than it is to-day.

The following is a comparative statement of the appropriations for the division of customs for the years 1875 and 1901, and the proposed estimate herewith submitted or 1902:

	1875.	1901.	1902.
Chief	\$2,800	\$2,750	\$3,500
Assistant chief	2,400	2,000	2,500
Clerks:			
Law clerks			(5) 10,500
Class 4	(6) 10,800	(4) 7,200	(2) 3,600
Class 3	(3) 4,800	(3) 4,800	(1) 1,600
Class 2	1,400	(2) 2,800	1,400
Class 1	(2) 2,400	(2) 2,400	(2) 2,400
Class E		(3) 3,000	(3) 3,000
Class D	(4) 3,600	(3) 2,700	(3) 2,700
Temporary	840		
Messengers	840		
Assistant messengers		(2) 1,440	(2) 1,440
Laborer	720		
Addition for drawback		200	
Total	30,600	29,290	32,640

This shows a decrease in the appropriation at the present time of \$1,310 for the seventeen clerks who are doing fully twice as much work now as was done in 1875, and if the proposed estimate be adopted it would be merely \$2,040 in excess of the appropriation which was necessary to transact the business of the customs division twenty-five years ago. Not only this, but at that time the chief drew \$2,800, the assistant chief \$2,400, and provision was made for six clerks at \$1,800 each. It can not be alleged in justice that this decrease is due to the passage of the customs administrative act of June 10, 1890, for while said act was passed, incidentally, to relieve the Secretary of the Treasury and the customs division from deciding appeals in protest cases, the fact is that more work actually devolves upon this division as a result of such act than had to be performed by the division before its enactment. The relief was insignificant, inasmuch as the consideration of appeals was performed in a perfunctory manner, under the theory then in vogue that the collector's decision should in all cases be approved, since the importer had a further remedy by appeal to a court, while the Government had to abide by its own decision. It is a well-known fact that a couple of clerks used to dispose of not less than a hundred appeals in one day.

The five law clerks at \$2,100 each, total, \$10,500, are estimated for in lieu of three clerks of class 4, one drawing \$200 additional as drawback clerk, two clerks of class 3, and one clerk of class 2, or a total of \$8,800, making an actual addition to the appropriation of \$1,900 for clerks, which, with the proposed addition of \$750 for the chief and \$500 for the assistant chief, makes a total increase over the present appropriation of \$3,350.

The character of the work required of and performed by these officers and clerks demands a high order of intellect and special training in the law, and the proposed slight increase of salaries would be only a well-merited recognition of their services.

Respectfully,

O. L. SPAULDING,
Assistant Secretary.

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

Mr. SPAULDING. All the avoirdupois I have got I want to bring to bear on this. As you understand, we are collecting this vast amount of customs through that division, and it is only a nominal increase—a \$3,000 increase. As we show there, they allowed us in 1875 more money than they allow us to-day.

The CHAIRMAN. Outside of what you have read, which will be a part of our record, and which we can read over with care later on, what other division, Mr. Secretary, of your Department do you want to invite our attention to? Will you go into that?

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

Mr. SPAULDING. I might refer to it. The clerk to the Secretary used to receive a salary of \$2,400. Two or three years ago it was reduced to \$2,250. The recommendation here is to restore that salary to what it was. I can say that he earns that money; there is no doubt about that. As Mr. MacLennan suggests, that \$2,400 was fixed in the reorganization act three or four years ago.

"Government actuary." He is a very valuable man and he is only getting \$1,800 salary now. The Secretary recommends that his salary be increased to \$2,250, which is a very small compensation for his work.

The CHAIRMAN. You ask for \$2,400 for the clerk to the Secretary?

Mr. SPAULDING. Yes, sir; and I am now speaking of the actuary. This is an increase of \$150 asked for.

The CHAIRMAN. I was speaking of the clerk to the Secretary.

Mr. SPAULDING. Twenty-four hundred dollars is the proposition for the secretary to the Secretary. That was his salary formerly.

The CHAIRMAN. And now you ask for an increase from \$2,250 to \$2,400?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir; an increase of \$150, to bring it back to what it was four or five years ago. The actuary is a very valuable man, and we could not fill his place with any man in the Department now. Mr. Huntington, chief of the division of loans and currencies, is a very valuable man also, and his place would be very difficult to fill. The proposition is to increase his compensation \$500.

DIVISION OF LOANS AND CURRENCY.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Do you find it necessary to make these increases in order to keep the men?

Mr. SPAULDING (continuing). You no doubt know Mr. Huntington very well.

The CHAIRMAN. You want an increase of \$500 there. Does not that go beyond your usual salary for chiefs of division; or do you call "Loans and currency" other than a division?

Mr. SPAULDING. No; that is a division.

The CHAIRMAN. Simply a division?

Mr. SPAULDING. A few years ago, you know, we made an increase for Mr. MacLennan, which was a very proper thing to do, and everybody recognized the justice of that increase. We increased the pay of the position he held "while occupied by the present incumbent." Mr. Huntington is one of the old employees, a very valuable man, and we could not spare his services, and it seems to me he ought to be recognized; but Mr. MacLennan is here, and he can talk more about the matter. I only refer to it incidentally. So far as the customs division is concerned, if you want to act questions in detail I will be glad to have you ask them of Mr. Benisky.

We ask just now a little change of organization, an increase of only \$3,000. It is a matter, as I have said, that I feel deeply interested in.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. What did you say was the increase asked for in that division?

Mr. SPAULDING. This proposed increase will be about \$3,000. It is about \$1,800 more than it was in 1875, I think. You see you have cut

us down since 1875, and we are one of the branches of the Government that gets the revenue for the Government, and we are doing it with that one division, and it seems to me we can come to you and ask for this slight increase with some confidence of receiving consideration.

Mr. TAYLOR. You say, "since 1875, up to now." Do you mean to say that it has never been as high since 1875 as it was then?

Mr. SPAULDING. I think it is now less than it has been constantly since 1875. It has been reduced all the time.

Mr. TAYLOR. It has been decreasing until now?

Mr. SPAULDING. Yes, sir; and the amount of work put upon the division has at least doubled. That administrative act of 1890 put a vast deal of work on us.

Mr. TAYLOR. I wanted to know whether 1875 had been selected specially to compare it with the present time or whether that includes the entire time since 1875?

Mr. SPAULDING. We went back twenty-five years for the purpose of comparison.

DIVISION OF BOOKKEEPING AND WARRANTS.

STATEMENT OF MR. W. F. MACLENNAN, CHIEF OF THE DIVISION OF BOOKKEEPING AND WARRANTS.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you turn to the items you want to speak about?

Mr. MACLENNAN. Beginning on page 54—

The CHAIRMAN. The first amendment is—

Mr. MACLENNAN. The clerk to the secretary.

The CHAIRMAN. From \$2,250 to \$2,400.

Mr. MACLENNAN. The amount of his salary was fixed in the reorganizing act of March, 1875. The secretary, I may state, is very anxious that this young man's salary should be restored.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Upon what grounds?

Mr. MACLENNAN. Upon the ground that he is worthy, that his work justifies that restoration.

The CHAIRMAN. Who is the party who is there now?

Mr. MACLENNAN. He is a young man by the name of Ailes.

The CHAIRMAN. How long has he been there?

Mr. MACLENNAN. He has been in his present position under Mr. Gage.

The CHAIRMAN. During all of Mr. Gage's administration?

Mr. MACLENNAN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. He came in with Secretary Gage?

Mr. MACLENNAN. No; he was already in the Department.

The CHAIRMAN. In another section of the Department?

Mr. MACLENNAN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. But has been clerk to the Secretary only during Mr. Gage's administration?

Mr. MACLENNAN. He has been in the Department, I think, in the neighborhood of fifteen years.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. And still he is a young man?

Mr. MACLENNAN. Thirty-three or 34 years old, probably.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. You are aware of the fact that four years ago we

made an effort to fix the salaries of all these clerks at a uniform figure? We put them all at \$2,250.

Mr. MACLENNAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Now, why do you want to break up all that business and get us into a muddle again?

Mr. MACLENNAN. Well, we can hardly compare those other Departments to the Treasury Department.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. But you do not answer my question. Four years ago we had one at \$2,400 and another at \$2,200 and another at \$1,800 and we put them all at \$2,250. We did that so as to stop this clamor. Now you come in and ask this, and that will break it up, if we grant your request. What good reason have you for asking it? Is this man any better than any other chief clerk?

Mr. MACLENNAN. In my judgment he is better than any other clerk the Secretary has had in my experience.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Do you not know that the chief of one of the divisions there asked for an increase for one clerk and that that was knocked out and this put in in the estimates? You know that to be a fact, do you not?

Mr. MACLENNAN. No, sir.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. That is partiality.

Mr. TAYLOR. What was that?

Mr. LIVINGSTON. I asked him why it was that one of the chiefs of division recommended his clerk to be increased and now he comes in asking that that be cut out and this man increased. Do you not see the difficulty we get into at once the moment we raise the salary of this man? The moment we do that, that man who was cut out—I do not mind telling you the division if you want to know, but probably you know all about it—will come back and say that that is partiality. The partiality is right in your Department there.

Mr. MACLENNAN. I know nothing about that, Colonel.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Well, I do.

Mr. MACLENNAN. This is a restoration of the salary fixed by law.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. But we fixed it by a standard at \$2,250 throughout all the Departments, so we would never have any more difficulty of this kind.

Mr. TAYLOR. Why do you call it a restoration if the young man took the place at his present salary?

Mr. MACLENNAN. The law fixed the salary of the position at \$2,400 in March, 1875, under the reorganizing act.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. What was that reorganizing act in—the Revised Statutes, or what?

Mr. MACLENNAN. It was the Kellogg Act.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. You have no good reason for this increase except the Secretary wants the man to have it?

Mr. MACLENNAN. And the reason I have just given, that it is a restoration to the amount that the law gives him.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. The law?

Mr. MACLENNAN. The law.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. The law does not give it to him; the law gives him \$2,250.

Mr. MACLENNAN. That is only the appropriation act.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. What better law have you than that?

Mr. MACLENNAN. The reorganizing act of March 3, 1875.

Mr. LIVINGSTON (to the clerk). What is that?

The CLERK. It was an act passed in 1875 reorganizing the Treasury Department. It is an independent statute and never has been repealed, only in so far as you appropriate here, declaring that for this fiscal year that should be the full amount. If you drop that appropriation out, then this particular man might sue and get the difference between what that act gives him and this particular appropriation.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. But he can not with this clause in there?

The CLERK. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you covered all you want to say?

Mr. MACLENNAN. Right below it is another item.

The CHAIRMAN. I am coming to that. Why the increase of \$450 to the Government actuary? Why does it become so important just now?

Mr. MACLENNAN. That is a restoration of salary.

The CHAIRMAN. Was this application made last year?

Mr. MACLENNAN. Yes, sir; it has been asked for, I think, for a number of years.

The CHAIRMAN. I do not believe they made it this big last year.

Mr. MACLENNAN. From 1895 to 1900 it was estimated for at \$1,800. From 1889 to 1894 inclusive—

The CHAIRMAN. Is this a very old place in your service?

Mr. MACLENNAN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. It is an old place?

Mr. MACLENNAN. And a very important place.

The CHAIRMAN. And a place that has gradually grown up?

Mr. MACLENNAN. And I may say this. There is not a single man in the Department who can take his place.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Suppose he should die?

Mr. MACLENNAN. We would have to do without him.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Could you find a man in any other Department to take his place?

Mr. MACLENNAN. No, sir.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Then you might as well give it up now.

The CHAIRMAN. In what way do you use "actuary to the Government?"

Mr. MACLENNAN. He is appointed—

The CHAIRMAN. I know what the actuary is in a life insurance company, but how do you run an actuary in relation to the Government?

Mr. MACLENNAN. In connection with those loans, for instance, the recent exchange of 2 per cent bonds for 3 per cent, 4 per cent, 5 per cent, to realize a profit of 2½ per cent per annum. Now, that is a very nice little calculation.

Mr. HEMENWAY. But there are hundreds of men in the country that can do it.

Mr. MACLENNAN. Oh, yes; in the country.

Mr. HEMENWAY. Any insurance actuary could do it, you know.

Mr. MACLENNAN. But they are not here.

Mr. TAYLOR. You would not need an actuary. You have thousands of people who could do it.

The CHAIRMAN. How long has this one gentleman been in this particular place?

Mr. MACLENNAN. I think he has been there—well, I could not say, but he has been there certainly for ten or twelve years I should think.

The CHAIRMAN. In this particular place?

Mr. MACLENNAN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How old a man is he?

Mr. MACLENNAN. He is 30 odd; 35 years old, maybe.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you any recollection as to what his compensation was prior to when we gave him \$1,800?

Mr. MACLENNAN. His compensation prior to that was \$2,250, what we are now asking for.

Mr. HEMENWAY. Did this same man receive the \$2,250 salary?

Mr. MACLENNAN. Yes, in 1891. Only for one year he received \$2,250. In 1892 he was not appropriated for at all, and from 1893 to 1901 he received \$1,800.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the civil service?

Mr. MACLENNAN. Yes, sir; I think so.

The CHAIRMAN. You do not think so, do you?

Mr. MACLENNAN. I think he is.

The CHAIRMAN. The use of the words "under the control of the Treasury" would rather indicate to me that he would not be under the civil service.

Mr. MACLENNAN. The Government actuary, unless you place him under the control of the Treasury Department, would be under the control of all the Departments. It was on account of that that this was worded "under control of the Treasury," but as a matter of fact he works for all the Departments of the Government. He has been working for a long time with Mr.—I can not think of his name.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you any questions to ask with reference to the actuary, gentlemen?

Now, Mr. MacLennan, will you tell us where you want to take us next? On page 57 the estimate, first, is one digest clerk, from \$2,250 to \$2,500. He is a chief of division, is he?

Mr. MACLENNAN. No, sir; he is under me—in my division.

The CHAIRMAN. "Estimate and digest clerk, \$2,500." Is he the party who has charge of this Book of Estimates?

Mr. MACLENNAN. Yes, sir. He prepares this Book of Estimates, and of course you know the importance of having it correct.

The CHAIRMAN. And has he had any additional labors put on him in the last year?

Mr. MACLENNAN. Yes, sir; he gets up an annual digest of the appropriations that are made on those estimates and conducts the correspondence that is necessary in connection with all these matters of estimates.

The CHAIRMAN. That is all you want to say on that—that covers your ground?

Mr. MACLENNAN. It is an increase simply of \$250. You have given him \$2,250 since 1894.

DIVISION OF LOANS AND CURRENCY.

The CHAIRMAN. The next increase is on page 58: "Division of loans and currency, for chief of division, \$3,000." That is an increase of \$500?

Mr. MACLENNAN. Yes, sir; and it is a very important position, and the work is, as you are aware, very important.

Mr. TAYLOR. That is Mr. Huntington?

Mr. MACLENNAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. TAYLOR. Has it become any more important—any additional obligation—after the last loan?

Mr. MACLENNAN. It has been very heavy in the last year. The work has been very heavy in the changes that have been going on, in changing threes and fours and fives into twos.

Mr. TAYLOR. That is the only change you ask for?

Mr. MACLENNAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. TAYLOR. Anything else?

DIVISION OF MAILS AND FILES.

Mr. MACLENNAN. A clerk in the division of mails and files, on page 61. That is an increase of from \$200 additional to \$400 additional pay.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. A clerk is added on page 60 and a messenger on page 69.

Mr. MACLENNAN. I don't know anything about those. They will be represented by somebody else who will be here.

The CHAIRMAN. On page 61, under the division of mails and files, "Additional to one clerk of class 2, in charge of documents, \$400." That is asked for instead of \$200.

Mr. MACLENNAN. Yes, sir; an addition of \$200.

The CHAIRMAN. What about that?

Mr. MACLENNAN. We ask that—

The CHAIRMAN. A little harder work—a little more work?

Mr. MACLENNAN. It is heavy work and he has a great deal of work. This printing act of January, 1895, places a lot of work under him. He has charge of all the documents and decisions.

The CHAIRMAN. "Five clerks of class 2, additional to one clerk of class 2."

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Clerks of class 2 get \$1,400?

Mr. MACLENNAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. And you propose—

Mr. MACLENNAN. To make him \$1,800.

Mr. HEMENWAY. He works regular hours, doesn't he?

Mr. MACLENNAN. Yes.

Mr. HEMENWAY. And does this additional work during regular hours in which he is employed as a clerk?

Mr. MACLENNAN. At times he no doubt does work overtime.

Mr. HEMENWAY. In giving this \$200 additional pay to the regular pay of the clerk he would be supposed to do \$200 overtime work, would he not?

Mr. MACLENNAN. The recommendations for increases are usually made because a man is worth it. This man is worth more than he is getting.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Well, why don't you get an \$1,800 clerk and stop all this manipulation in the customs division?

Mr. MACLENNAN. If you would appropriate for an \$1,800 clerk in lieu of this man—I do not know why that is not asked for.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. This is an illegitimate way of interfering with the clerks fixed by law. The law fixes this man's salary at \$1,400. Now, we violate it by giving him, as we have heretofore, \$200 for extra work, and now you propose to give him \$400 additional. Why not ask for an \$1,800 clerk and be done with it? That would obviate this

circumlocution, and obviate the necessity of "beating the devil around the stump"—because when we do it for you, another bureau will come in and say we ought to do the same thing for them.

Mr. MACLENNAN. This is asked for because the man is really entitled to it. He is an A1 man and works hard.

The CHAIRMAN. Have we covered the inquiries on page 61?

Mr. MACLENNAN. Yes; we have finished with them.

The CHAIRMAN. Clerk in charge of documents—you have that?

Mr. MACLENNAN. Yes; I think so.

OFFICE OF DISBURSING CLERKS.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you disbursing clerks?

Mr. MACLENNAN. Yes, sir; there is one clerk of class 4 asked for in lieu of one clerk of class 3.

The CHAIRMAN. You want an increase of one clerk?

Mr. MACLENNAN. An increase of \$200 in the salary of one of the clerks of class 3, making him a clerk of class 4.

The CHAIRMAN. You want how many clerks, all told?

Mr. MACLENNAN. It is simply a promotion.

The CHAIRMAN. It is a promotion, simply?

Mr. MACLENNAN. From \$1,600 to \$1,800; yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. A promotion in the sense of an increase of salary?

Mr. MACLENNAN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The same work?

Mr. MACLENNAN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. That is all?

Mr. MACLENNAN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. No other promotions?

Mr. MACLENNAN. No.

The CHAIRMAN. The same work will be done by the same man with an increase of pay?

Mr. MACLENNAN. The man has been doing the work for a number of years.

The CHAIRMAN. Gentlemen, anything else there?

Mr. MACLENNAN. I believe that is all.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK.

STATEMENT OF MR. WALLACE H. HILLS, ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

The CHAIRMAN. You have charge of the electric lighting?

Mr. HILLS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you had an increased number of lights during the past year?

Mr. HILLS. Yes, sir. There are now 300 public buildings throughout the country into which we are constantly introducing electric lights. We have electric-lighting plants in all the larger places throughout the country.

The CHAIRMAN. All of these come under the paragraph here?

Mr. HILLS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You now pay this inspector of the electric-light plants, etc. \$1,900?

Mr. HILLS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Does this gentleman direct all repairs?

Mr. HILLS. Yes, sir; he draws the plans and specifications.

The CHAIRMAN. And does he repair them by his subordinate force?

Mr. HILLS. No, sir; that is done, as a rule, under contract. Very often we make minor repairs in the public buildings under his supervision, but where they are of any considerable magnitude, renewing new, parts, etc., that has to be done by contract; but he draws the specifications and plans covering all such work, which involves the expenditure of large sums of money. He is probably one of the most efficient men in the United States.

The CHAIRMAN. What has been your increase in electric lights during the past year?

Mr. HILLS. I will tell you. We put in a new plant in the post-office building at Boston, in the court-house and post-office at Kansas City, and a new plant in the customs-house at St. Louis, Mo.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the direction of this inspector?

Mr. HILLS. Yes, sir; we put in three new plants during the last year?

The CHAIRMAN. Do you remember when his pay was made \$1,900?

Mr. HILLS. Yes, sir; I think it was in 1886.

The CHAIRMAN. Not since; fourteen years ago?

Mr. HILLS. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Then it was made \$1,900?

Mr. HILLS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Now you ask an increase of \$400?

Mr. HILLS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You do not think this is excessive?

Mr. HILLS. No, sir; he is one of the best electricians in the United States; one of the best mechanical engineers. He is a man who in private service would command a much larger salary.

The CHAIRMAN. Does he do much traveling in connection with his work?

Mr. HILLS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Is his item of traveling expenses a large one?

Mr. HILLS. No, sir; it is very moderate.

The CHAIRMAN. He merely gets his actual expenses?

Mr. HILLS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Then you ask for one assistant inspector of electric-light plants and draftsman, \$1,600.

Mr. HILLS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. That is new?

Mr. HILLS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How many men has this man under him?

Mr. HILLS. He has none now.

The CHAIRMAN. Simply himself.

Mr. HILLS. He does practically everything himself.

The CHAIRMAN. He makes inspection of all the work of the Government in this city?

Mr. HILLS. Yes, sir; and throughout the country.

The CHAIRMAN. You feel that he needs an increase, and you also want to put in a man at \$1,600?

Mr. HILLS. Yes, sir; the volume of business necessitates that.

The CHAIRMAN. It is a great deal more money than the inspector received when he went in?

Mr. HILLS. No, sir; he got \$1,900.

The CHAIRMAN. What did you tell me had been the growth of the electric lighting, in lump?

Mr. HILLS. We started with almost nothing in 1885. Since then we have erected a plant at the subtreasury at Boston; also the court-house and post-office in New York; the custom-house in New York, together with the Treasury Department's warehouse in New York. We have an electric-light plant in Philadelphia, Baltimore, Pittsburg, Louisville, Cincinnati, Kansas City, St. Louis, and New Orleans.

The CHAIRMAN. All the large cities?

Mr. HILLS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And the man you call the inspector of electric lights has general supervision and makes the inspection of this body of plants that you indicate?

Mr. HILLS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. A little lower down on the page you add "and electrician?"

Mr. HILLS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. That is simply an inclusive word; "Locksmith and electrician."

Mr. HILLS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Does that party have any relation to the two just mentioned?

Mr. HILLS. No, sir. This man for whom a recommendation of \$200 increase in salary is made is locksmith and electrician. He does all the repair work, and in addition to that he is an expert mechanic and does 75 per cent of the repair work on typewriting machines.

The CHAIRMAN. He gets \$1,200 now?

Mr. HILLS. Yes, sir. All these cases are very deserving.

The CHAIRMAN. "One fireman, for Butler Building." Have you no elevator there?

Mr. HILLS. No, sir; that is the building just across the street. We want him to take charge of the heating apparatus.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it for the year?

Mr. HILLS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. An annual compensation?

Mr. HILLS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What does he do as fireman nearly two-thirds of the year?

Mr. HILLS. He could act as watchman.

The CHAIRMAN. How much do you propose to pay him?

Mr. HILLS. Seven hundred and twenty dollars, I think.

The CHAIRMAN. What other part of the bill comes under your supervision?

CONTINGENT EXPENSES.

Mr. HILLS. I begin with newspapers, law books, city directories, and other books of reference.

The CHAIRMAN. You have that?

Mr. HILLS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You want \$500 additional? How do you stand on your expenditures thus far this year?

Mr. HILLS. We have a balance of only \$176 remaining out of the \$1,000 to last until the 30th of June. Last year we had \$1,151.35, and that was insufficient.

The CHAIRMAN. You do not think you can get along on \$1,000?

Mr. HILLS. No, sir. You passed a law the last year or two which restricts very much the purchase of books of reference, and I have been called upon to bear expenditures which were formerly paid from appropriations provided for the several bureaus. The appropriation is very necessary.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. What does the Treasury Department want with newspapers?

Mr. HILLS. Newspapers are very essential.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Yes, but most of the people subscribe for newspapers themselves.

Mr. HILLS. But there is a provision in the Revised Statutes allowing \$100 for newspapers for the Treasury.

The CHAIRMAN. You mean the Bureau?

Mr. HILLS. No, sir; the whole Treasury.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Who gets these newspapers?

Mr. HILLS. They go to the Secretary's office.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. What use are these newspapers to the Treasury Department?

Mr. HILLS. Under the law they are supposed to go to the library for reference after they have been read.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Do they do it?

Mr. HILLS. I can not answer that question.

Mr. TAYLOR. Why do you want to make this amendment striking out the words "relating to the business of the Department?"

Mr. HILLS. It was thought that it would be better if there was a little more latitude for general information; books relating to subjects that do not strictly pertain to the Treasury. We have to buy a great many directories of all the large cities throughout the country.

Mr. TAYLOR. But they relate to the business of your Department. I do not understand why you want to strike that out.

Mr. HILLS. It is immaterial, so far as I am concerned.

The CHAIRMAN. Your next item I see is the same.

Mr. HILLS. I want to state that the appropriation for newspapers in 1886 was \$2,500.

The CHAIRMAN. For the Treasury Department?

Mr. HILLS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. It amounted to how much?

Mr. HILLS. Two thousand five hundred dollars was the regular appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. That covered everything in all the bureaus?

Mr. HILLS. Just the same as this \$1,000 is expected to do now.

The CHAIRMAN. You cover freight, expressage, and so forth?

Mr. HILLS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You do not think that you could get along with \$5,000?

Mr. HILLS. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How does your account stand now?

Mr. HILLS. We have a balance of \$1,162 out of the \$5,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Left for this half year?

Mr. HILLS. For the whole fiscal year.

The CHAIRMAN. You have that remaining?

Mr. HILLS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Take the item for rent of buildings.

Mr. HILLS. There is an increase there of \$1,800.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the necessity for that increase?

Mr. HILLS. It is an increase of \$1,800 and represents an estimate for the rental of a building on Fourteenth street for filing purposes. This is for the use of the Auditor for the War Department and the Auditor for the Post-Office Department, both of whom, Captain Castle and Mr. Morrison, will explain the situation.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the next paragraph, on page 89, has your work increased in anywise so that you will need an increase of \$500?

Mr. HILLS. That appropriation in 1886 was \$5,000. We need some new wagons, and an appropriation of \$3,000 will not permit us to maintain the stable as it ought to be maintained. In 1886 and some years subsequent it was \$5,000. Now you have it down to \$3,000.

The CHAIRMAN. You have got along all right for three or four years without any increase or deficiency?

Mr. HILLS. Some of our wagons have reached a condition where they require overhauling and repairs, and this \$3,000 will not permit of it to be done as we want it done or as it should be done.

The CHAIRMAN. I see under "File holders and file cases" an increase of \$3,000.

Mr. HILLS. Yes, sir; this is important, owing to the constantly increasing accumulation of files.

The CHAIRMAN. You had a deficiency of \$8,000?

Mr. HILLS. That was to accommodate in part the introduction of this card system in connection with the Department.

The CHAIRMAN. That is how it occurred?

Mr. HILLS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And you have made that introduction all through the Department?

Mr. HILLS. No, sir; we are introducing the system gradually.

The CHAIRMAN. That is the only reason why you want an increase?

Mr. HILLS. Yes, sir. In 1886 the appropriation for the same purpose was \$12,000.

The CHAIRMAN. For the introduction of the same system?

Mr. HILLS. No, sir; that was before this system was developed or discovered. It was in 1886.

The CHAIRMAN. "Coal." I suppose coal is higher.

Mr. HILLS. Yes, sir.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. There is no estimate. What is the matter? Oh! I now see the clerk's note at the top of the page.

The CHAIRMAN. The estimate for 1902 carries electric current for lighting and so forth, the same as heretofore. I suppose that is right.

Mr. HILLS. Yes, sir. Our estimates show a consolidation of three or four of these appropriations. We tried during the last three or four years to get the committee to agree to this consolidation, but so far they have not done it. We want to make the appropriation more elastic and more available. Now take it this year. Anthracite coal has advanced 50 cents a ton and bituminous coal has advanced \$1 a ton. A consolidation of these three or four items it would make the appropriation more elastic and less liable to a deficiency.

Mr. HEMENWAY. You have not had a deficiency recently?

Mr. HILLS. No, sir. The last seven or eight or nine years coal has been depreciating in price, and it is only recently that there has been an advance during the last year.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, for the purchase of carpets you jump from \$3,000 to \$5,000.

Mr. HILLS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Almost double.

Mr. HILLS. Yes, sir; that appropriation in 1886 was \$8,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Then we come to some incidentals over here that I did not know came under your control. For instance, "Contingent expenses, office of Auditor for Post-Office Department."

Mr. HILLS. We have nothing to do with that.

The CHAIRMAN. "For carpets and repairs;" "for furniture and repairs;" "for miscellaneous items, etc."

Mr. HILLS. We have nothing to do with those items.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. What about this appropriation at the bottom of page 91? Why do you increase so heavily on your carpets?

Mr. HILLS. I will tell you. There are any number of rooms in the Treasury building that are occupied by men and women which will go without carpets this winter. We have 30,000 yards of carpet in the Treasury building and we have to take them up and clean them and relay them, and you give us only \$3,000. It is simply a matter of mathematics. We can not carpet all the rooms with that amount of money. We can only carpet the rooms used by the higher officials.

The CHAIRMAN. How do you do in the Department in reference to your carpets; are they purchased under contract?

Mr. HILLS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. After advertising?

Mr. HILLS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Some years ago did you not have a certain figured carpet; a sort of official carpet for the Department?

Mr. HILLS. That was before my time, twenty years ago, a Wilton carpet with a monogram.

The CHAIRMAN. I saw it at the Treasury, and when I got into the postmaster's office at Baltimore I saw the same carpet.

Mr. HILLS. They do not do that any more. We have specifications setting forth the quality of carpet we want, and then we invite bids by advertising, and we also send the specifications to all the carpet manufacturers in the United States. Then, after the contract has been awarded, the carpet manufacturer sends us samples of twenty or more different patterns, from which we make a selection.

The CHAIRMAN. Are these contracts pretty big?

Mr. HILLS. We bought altogether last year for the outside buildings, including the Treasury, about 25,000 yards of carpet.

The CHAIRMAN. Amounting to something like \$30,000 or \$40,000?

Mr. HILLS. No, sir; we are paying only 85 cents a yard.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that all you pay for these carpets?

Mr. HILLS. Yes, sir. We would buy a carpet like this [indicating] for \$1.42 a yard.

The CHAIRMAN. You buy these carpets from the big houses?

Mr. HILLS. From the manufacturers direct. Our contract this year is with the Hartford Carpet Company, manufacturers. Last year it was with the Worcester Carpet Company, manufacturers. We do not deal with the middlemen at all.

The CHAIRMAN. You think you get your material cheap?

Mr. HILLS. There is no question about it.

. COMPTROLLER OF THE TREASURY.

STATEMENT OF MR. R. J. TRACEWELL, COMPTROLLER OF THE TREASURY.

The CHAIRMAN. You have only these two requests, which please explain to us?

Mr. TRACEWELL. Yes, sir; I will do so very briefly. I have three bookkeepers in my office, and they have been there for a good many years. At the last session of Congress this committee increased two of them from \$1,600 to \$1,800. They are all doing exactly the same kind of work, and I now ask to have the third man increased to \$1,800 also. He is earning it. There is no question about that. He has been there a very long time.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. You made the same request last year?

Mr. TRACEWELL. Yes, sir; for the three men. Two of them are now getting \$1,800 and the third man is getting only \$1,600.

The CHAIRMAN. This is an equalization?

Mr. TRACEWELL. Yes, sir; I think the man is deserving of that increase.

The CHAIRMAN. And the other is only a natural increase?

Mr. TRACEWELL. It is more than that; it is an actual increase. I fear that I have been entirely too moderate in my demands. In the year 1899 there were 889 appeals filed in my office. In the year 1900 there were 1,640 appeals filed. In the year 1899 I disposed of 774 appeals, and in the year 1900 1,383; nearly 50 per cent more. I could not have done this with my force. Congress gave me four experts and I have had to use those four experts during the last fiscal year on this appeal business. I also had a private secretary, whom I could not use for that purpose, and I put him on that work. All of the work from the Auditors, except the Auditor for the War Department, is about the natural increase. In the year 1899 I had 236 appeals from the War Department. In 1900 that jumped up to 967 appeals. In 1899 I disposed of 201 appeals from the office of the Auditor for the War Department, and during the past year 681. The total increase of appeals that I have disposed of for the year was 654. I was only able to do that, as I say, by the use of my four law clerks and my private secretary, putting them on the appeals from the War Department. When the Philippine army comes home we are going to have this same thing again. The soldiers file their claims with the Auditor for the War Department and they are not satisfied with his decision and appeal to the Comptroller. In a good many cases the Auditor for the War Department is sustained by my office, but still we have to consider the appeals.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. But in some instances you do not sustain the Auditor for the War Department?

Mr. TRACEWELL. Yes, sir; but I say in the great majority of instances he is sustained. You can see how that work is growing, from 236 appeals in 1899 to 967 appeals in 1900. Now, with the additional clerk, I will have to put all of my four experts on this work, taking them off the work they ought to be on, or else these soldiers' claims will get behind for a year. I am behind now about 400 appeals from the Auditor for the War Department, but I am up with everything else.

I can not keep up with the appeals from the Auditor for the War Department.

The CHAIRMAN. You think this is a very modest and reasonable request?

Mr. TRACEWELL. Yes, sir. If at the end of the year the appeals keep coming in, even if you give me what I ask for, I will be 500 appeals behind.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Had you better not get some temporary help and keep the business up?

Mr. TRACEWELL. Yes, sir; I made these estimates in the summer time and at that time I hoped that the appeals would grow less, but they are growing greater in number, and when the Philippine army comes back the number of appeals will increase very largely.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. But if you could get a temporary force to clean up the work you would be all right?

Mr. TRACEWELL. I am up with every other Department but the War Department, and I am disposing of those appeals pretty rapidly. Take this Department. There were 681 appeals disposed of in 1900, an increase of 480. In all, there were 1,640 appeals filed and I disposed of 1,383, so you see we are only a little over 200 appeals behind.

The CHAIRMAN. That is all, Mr. Comptroller. We thank you very much.

AUDITOR FOR THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

STATEMENT OF MR. F. H. MORRIS, AUDITOR FOR THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

The CHAIRMAN. You are doing some reorganizing?

Mr. MORRIS. I should like to have you take into consideration very carefully the recommendations. My office has been running along for a great many years with what may be called piecemeal appropriations. You have been appropriating ever since 1883, I think, \$21,000 for repairing worn-out and defaced rolls and vouchers. That sum has been expended on clerks receiving \$660. That is all they are paid. There are 32 clerks paid \$660. Many of these clerks have for years occupied desks right by clerks receiving \$1,200 and \$1,400 and doing exactly the same work. I sought to explain this to the committee last year.

The necessities of the office have required it, and little by little my predecessors have worked these people off until they are clerks and doing clerical work without exception. Then when the Spanish war came on, the office was given an addition of 88 clerks all told. They were termed on another roll "temporary clerks," making a total of 337 clerks that are on my rolls at present. You have, perhaps, noticed the work is now well in hand. It has been brought about by properly adjusting these clerks in such a way that I can accomplish what I need to do, but, as I have explained, many of these clerks are out of their class in the matter of pay. Now, I ask you to reorganize my office and give me 321 clerks.

The CHAIRMAN. This is a complete reorganization?

Mr. MORRIS. Yes, sir. I would like to have a complete reorganization of my force. I would like, instead of 337 clerks, that you give me 321 clerks. That is a reduction of 16 clerks that I can get along with, but, you will notice that I have rearranged the salaries. For

instance, in class 1 at present I have 84 clerks, and I only ask for 80; that is a reduction of 4 clerks in class 1. In Class E at present we only have 20, but I increase that to 30; that is the \$1,000 class. Then in Class D I have 18; that is the \$900 class, and I increase that to 30. You will, at once, perhaps, see my reason for that. When I have a vacancy in the present conditions, I have too light a force to draw from for promotion. I have not the educational force, and I take that lot of 32 clerks who are drawing \$660 and I raise them up to \$900 and \$1,000 salaries, placing them on a reasonable basis for the work they are doing. It is practically what I am doing now, and on that basis I will have no trouble because of raising the quality and raising the standard and the pay I give them, and thereby lowering the number 16, and lowering the amount of the appropriation that I ask \$1,800.

Mr. HEMENWAY. Now about the temporary clerks; what do you propose to do with them?

Mr. MORRIS. They ought to go right into the force.

Mr. HEMENWAY. Are they more efficient than the clerks you receive through the Civil Service Commission?

Mr. MORRIS. They are more efficient. I could not conduct my office without them.

Mr. HEMENWAY. And you would much prefer to have them than to secure new clerks from the Civil Service Commission?

Mr. MORRIS. Yes, sir. The temporary force that I have there now, one member of it is worth almost two to one; that is, one clerk on the temporary force will do almost twice as much work as one of the clerks heretofore appointed.

The CHAIRMAN. One of your new men is as good as two of the old ones?

Mr. MORRIS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Do I understand that you have made this readjustment on the line of expectation that these men will go into the permanent force?

Mr. MORRIS. Absolutely.

The CHAIRMAN. You think they will?

Mr. MORRIS. It is arranged on grounds that you can get better work. If not, I would have to have a larger force of new men to conduct the affairs of my office. In other words, really many of my best and most expert men are new. Several of the most expert men I have were appointed since this Spanish war, and they are really splendid.

Mr. HEMENWAY. As a matter of fact, the men that were taken in on the temporary roll were high-class men?

Mr. MORRIS. Yes, sir; almost without exception.

Mr. HEMENWAY. And none were accepted in your department and retained unless they were high-class men?

Mr. MORRIS. No, sir. We dropped them. They felt that they had to be on their merits in order to remain.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. You propose to keep these people?

Mr. MORRIS. I urge very much that they be made a part of the regular force. I could not reduce my force.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. You keep them under this classification. How can you do that?

Mr. MORRIS. No, sir; but Congress could do so.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. You want us to do so?

Mr. MORRIS. Yes, sir; make one appropriation covering them in and

then not have this condition of affairs. As it is now, I have four different rolls in my office; it is all broken up, and it seems to me that we have come to a time when we can with good judgment reorganize the whole working force of my office and get it into better shape.

The CHAIRMAN. Your readjustment, as I understand it, then, is based upon your official designation and relation of what has heretofore been known as the temporary force into the regular establishment?

Mr. MORRIS. Partly so; only the \$21,000. That has been appropriated each year for this repair work which I called attention to. There is that \$21,000 you appropriate, then you make another appropriation which covers 88 clerks, temporary roll, then you make another appropriation to cover the permanent roll, that is, the civil service, the regular roll. This \$21,000 takes care of 32 clerks, and is divided into clerks at \$660, \$55 a month, and as I explained that lot of clerks are doing \$900, \$1,000, \$1,200, and \$1,400 work. They are all uneasy, unsettled, and unhappy.

The CHAIRMAN. Will this body of clerks go into the permanent establishment at the same compensation they are now receiving?

Mr. MORRIS. Those would. That is all of that temporary force and regular force, but this force I propose to make out of the \$21,000 would be eliminated entirely.

The CHAIRMAN. And you recommend that they go into the regular establishment and receive the same compensation?

Mr. MORRIS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You start them at the same figures that they are now receiving?

Mr. MORRIS. It is making them a regular force, making a single pay roll under a single appropriation instead of making a mixed appropriation, as you make it now. I am satisfied it will produce just as good results, if not better, than to appropriate as you have been doing.

Mr. HEMENWAY. It results in the reduction of 16 clerks and \$4,800?

Mr. MORRIS. That is what it amounts to, and it will make a stable force instead of a broken one.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any further questions?

Mr. MORRIS. We are in a horrible condition with our files, and in a dangerous condition. The files are in boxes in my basement and they are in an unsafe condition, and there is grave danger that they will be destroyed. It would be a great loss to the Government. We are in a frightful condition.

Mr. HEMENWAY. Mr. Hills covered that.

Mr. MORRIS. Yes, sir; it comes through the superintendent's office, but I can not fail to emphasize the necessity.

COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

STATEMENT OF MR. CHARLES G. DAWES, COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, Mr. Comptroller, how many men have you under your control?

Mr. DAWES. I think we now have 93.

The CHAIRMAN. And you want how many more?

Mr. DAWES. Eight.

The CHAIRMAN. And what has occurred during the past year and what, from your standpoint of the full knowledge of the future—because you are supposed to base the estimates upon the future—necessitates this large increase?

Mr. DAWES. The large increase in the number of banks resulting from the passage of the currency bill and the increase in the currency which our force is handling in consequence. We have had within the last six months an addition of over 400 national banks. Besides that, we have formal applications for 1,000 additional banks. The increase in the number of banks which is under the jurisdiction of the office since we have had any increase in the force is 25 per cent. Last year I asked for some increase in the force, but it was not given, and, as a result of that, a large number of our people are constantly working overtime. I would either want to get some additional help or pay these people for their extra time. I have also asked for some increase here for my chiefs, not with very much hope of getting the increase through as there is such a demand from all Departments for the same thing and it is very difficult to win out, but I really think that our chiefs should have additional pay. At any rate we need six to eight additional clerks. I made the estimate full. We ought to have eight, but if we had six more people we could get along with the work pretty well. As it is now, quite a number of my people work overtime right along. Some of them come there at 7 o'clock in the morning. It is due to this enormous increase resulting from the passage of the currency bill. We have asked for eight clerks. It is unsatisfactory, Mr. Bingham, to do work with people on detail as we have had to do in the office.

The CHAIRMAN. Take the item "For superintendent, \$2,400; bookkeeper, \$2,400." What have you to say about this increase? Does it signify anything beyond a simple promotion?

Mr. DAWES. In connection with this bookkeeper matter?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. DAWES. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Just a promotion.

Mr. DAWES. I made the estimates on the clerks full. We really ought to have eight, but if we can have six we will get along all right. We really need them in the office. It is unsatisfactory to do our work with men on detail and when we take on details it is dangerous.

AUDITOR FOR POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

STATEMENT OF MR. HENRY A. CASTLE, AUDITOR FOR THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. CASTLE. Before I begin on our own estimates, I want to urge the matter of the rent estimate submitted by the Secretary of the Treasury for the renting of a building for storing files. We are vitally interested in that. We are obliged by law to carry our files with us, but we were unable to do so when we removed to the new building, and so we sent our valuable books to the National Library and disposed of them, thinking they would be accessible, but it proved very inaccessible, and we have at least a hundred letters waiting answers now from Congressmen and others as to looking up old claims, which we are unable to do.

Mr. HEMENWAY. What is the proposition?

Mr. CASTLE. The Secretary of the Treasury has asked for \$1,800. That will include our business.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. That covers your office also?

Mr. CASTLE. Yes, sir; it also covers our money-order files, which we are obliged to keep for seven years. We ought to have these money orders so that we can pick out one at a moment's notice.

I make application for one additional deputy. We have made a very strong showing in two consecutive years for an increase of the salary of the deputy auditor, but the committee has not seen fit to recommend it.

Mr. HEMENWAY. This is our Indiana friend?

Mr. CASTLE. He is the deputy auditor, and we want no other. He signs his name for me 280,000 times every year.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Is this increase of a deputy auditor for some particular person, or do you need the man?

Mr. CASTLE. No, sir; it is not for any particular person.

The CHAIRMAN. You want in your general estimate about \$50,000?

Mr. CASTLE. I do not know.

The CHAIRMAN. In the first paragraph, on page 69, Office of Auditor for the Post-Office Department, you say, from what I can gather at the close of the figures on page 70, that you want to make a general increase of about \$42,000?

Mr. CASTLE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, what is the exigency that has arisen?

Mr. CASTLE. The exigency is the rapid increase in the service.

The CHAIRMAN. You think that justifies you in making this request?

Mr. CASTLE. The postal service is equal to all the balance of the service of the Government combined. The sum total of our trial balance was \$715,000,000 last year. That includes both sides of the ledger, but we have to keep both sides, and it is the only branch of the Government that does.

The CHAIRMAN. That means the entire account of the Post-Office Department?

Mr. CASTLE. Yes, sir; \$715,000,000. That is an increase of 33½ per cent in the four years I have been there, and we have never increased our force.

The CHAIRMAN. What percentage is that for this year over the preceding year?

Mr. CASTLE. In number we ask for 25 clerks and 4 messengers—just about 5 per cent. We now have 515 clerks.

Mr. HEMENWAY. You ask for how many clerks?

Mr. CASTLE. Twenty-five—10 of class 4, 10 of class 3, and 5 of class 2. The natural increase requires all those clerks, and in addition we have a great many very important features of the service which we do not touch at all. I have brought that up on at least two previous occasions—the defective methods. You gentlemen in Congress pass laws for the government of the postal service, and our office is the only guaranty that the laws will be carried out, and it is naturally supposed that we are watching them, but there never has been a time since the Bureau was organized when it has been supplied with sufficient force to properly conduct that business, and I have called attention to it in this report for the second or third time. I have called attention to several important matters.

The CHAIRMAN. You recommend that your present temporary force be transferred to the permanent organization.

Mr. CASTLE. They were "temporary" eight or ten years ago. That was long before I came into the office. I do not see any reason why they should be continued as temporary force year after year to complicate matters.

The CHAIRMAN. I wish you would give us the percentage of increase for last year.

Mr. CASTLE. The work has increased 33½ per cent. Money orders increase about 12 per cent. Three million additional money orders have to be handled in our office. That means 15,000,000 manipulations, because each money order has to be handled five times. Three million more money orders were issued in 1900 than in 1899, and each one has to be handled five times. Now, that is an absolute increase of work, as anybody can see, to the extent of 15,000,000 manipulations, and yet somebody has to do it or else we get behind. At one time the business of the office was five years behind and there were 100,000,000 money orders unaudited. Then Major Howard brought it up with the help of this temporary force and it was up to date when I took charge. It is up to date now, but the office is under a strain and the people are worked too hard.

The CHAIRMAN. Your work is up to date?

Mr. CASTLE. It is not up to date; it never can be. It is as near up to date as when I took the office, but we have done that by the increased force and by increasing the efficiency of the force. We had to dismiss at least forty inefficient elderly people, which was cruelty, but we had to do it and we shall have to do a great deal more dismissing between now and next June. That is the natural increase in the money-order business. Then the postal service is increasing. You have appropriated for the rural free delivery. It is very popular and very important, but it all adds to our work. They have changed the law in regard to newspapers. The newspapers now pay in money. Every postmaster keeps an account with every newspaper in the town. We ought to audit all those accounts, but we can not do it. We do not know whether the newspaper is paying the money it ought to pay or not. We will have to have twelve clerks to do that. It is additional work which Congress has put on us in a year and a half. Then there is the old story that I have urged here two or three times about the railway mail transportation. There is \$32,000,000 paid out every year and we do not audit a dollar of that amount.

The CHAIRMAN. In order that we may have something to work upon I want you to give use in some form a comparison for the last three years. We held this appropriation down to \$517,000 for quite a number of years. Then it was lifted for the first time to \$531,000.

Mr. CASTLE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Then came the information that the war had increased your work, and that certain additional work was required, and we lifted it to \$546,000. Now you come and ask for a very large increase. Give us in some form a comparison of your figures for the last four or five years, showing why this increase is so much greater than the preceding increase. That you can do?

Mr. CASTLE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. In a general way. We have nothing to stand upon, and I want a comparison of your figures.

Mr. CASTLE. Yes, sir. I supposed it was also a statement of the work we have never done in our office and which ought to be done; that also cut some figure in this case.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, is there anything else in connection with this paragraph outside of what you are going to give us for part of our record?

Mr. CASTLE. The whole situation rests upon my statement that in addition to the natural increase which we are obliged to take care of or else get behind on the basis of the work we are now doing —

The CHAIRMAN. What per cent?

Mr. CASTLE. Twelve per cent per annum.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you estimate that your work increases 12 per cent?

Mr. CASTLE. It has increased nearly that much in the last four years. It increased more than 12 per cent last year.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you anything further to say?

Mr. CASTLE. I have this to say: That several of the largest and most vital items of receipts and expenditures of the postal service are not audited and never have been, and can not be unless we have additional clerks.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Does the law require you to do that?

Mr. CASTLE. Yes, sir.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Will this increase enable you to do it?

Mr. CASTLE. No, sir. I have said in my annual report that this increase was the minimum requirement.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. How can you feel clear if the law has not been carried out?

Mr. CASTLE. I estimated two years ago for 50 clerks and got 12, and now I am asking for the minimum, 25. We want 50.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. You have a temporary force?

Mr. CASTLE. No, sir; it is a permanent force.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you not call these persons temporary?

Mr. CASTLE. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. They are under the civil-service rules and are a part of your regular force?

Mr. CASTLE. We do not know anything "temporary." We do not know who they are. We do not make any distinction.

The CHAIRMAN. But you know the result.

Mr. CASTLE. They are the same as our other clerks.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. What about this newspaper business?

Mr. CASTLE. We simply take the report of the Post-Office Department. The Post-Office Department reports to us to charge the postmaster, for instance, of Philadelphia so much for newspaper postage, and we do it.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. You do not check him up at all?

Mr. CASTLE. We have not the force to do it. From the beginning of the use of postage stamps until to-day there never has been an account in our office charging postage stamps to the Post-Office Department. There is such an account in the Treasury Department between the contractors and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. There are over \$80,000,000 in revenue from postage stamps, and yet I have not a scratch of a pen to audit those accounts and never have had. We simply take from the Post-Office Department a statement of the value of the stamps they have sent to the postmaster and we charge the post-

master. We do not know whether that is correct or not. We could charge everything to the Post-Office Department that they received and make them account for it. It never has been done. It is done in the Treasury Department with the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. To do this work properly it would take 12 clerks.

The CHAIRMAN. You have an item here "for additional force for bringing up work of assorting and checking money orders one year or more in arrears and for increased business, namely: For 5 clerks, class 4; 4 clerks of class 3; 5 clerks of class 2; 8 clerks of class 1; 12 clerks at \$1,000 each; 5 clerks at \$900 each; in all, \$48,500."

"CLERK'S NOTE.—It is proposed that the estimate will embrace the foregoing clerks and the general clerical force of the office of the Auditor for the Post-Office Department."

As I understand, you have these clerks now.

Mr. CASTLE. Yes, sir; we have had them six or seven years at least.

The CHAIRMAN. All of these?

Mr. CASTLE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. This, then, is for clerks that have never been made regular?

Mr. CASTLE. Never beyond the appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. How does it come that these clerks were not included in the civil service?

Mr. CASTLE. They are.

The CHAIRMAN. How; by special act?

Mr. CASTLE. We do not know the difference on our rolls.

The CHAIRMAN. Then, why do you not handle them in the same way you do the other clerks?

Mr. CASTLE. We do. We are asking you to do that.

Mr. HEMENWAY. Were these clerks originally selected through the civil service?

Mr. CASTLE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You mean to say that every one of these men came in under a civil-service examination?

Mr. CASTLE. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The record of your bureau shows nothing of that kind?

Mr. CASTLE. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Then it is simply a question of law and we will look into it.

AUDITOR FOR THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

STATEMENT OF MR. W. E. ANDREWS, AUDITOR FOR THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. ANDREWS. I only ask the committee to continue the appropriation for clerical force in my office just as it is now, and the only thing I want to call attention to is the matter of additional file space needed in order to accommodate our office in that particular.

Mr. HEMENWAY. Mr. Hills has charge of that?

Mr. ANDREWS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Give us your reasons for this increase.

Mr. ANDREWS. Two years ago I was granted three temporary clerks for the increased work created by the war loan. One year ago I was granted four additional clerks of class 1 to meet the increase of work

under the war-revenue law. The volume of business in the entire office for the year 1898 showed 21,935 accounts, involving a total in dollars of \$2,004,000,000, and for 1899 24,325 accounts, involving \$3,047,000,000, and for 1900, 36,108 accounts, involving \$6,128,447,758.98. These annual reports, which I will leave with the committee, give these figures in full. These are the conditions that made it necessary to have the increase in the clerical force, and if the contemplated reduction of the revenue law should be made, we will have to handle all the applications for redemption of stamps from persons who have stamps on hand.

Mr. HEMENWAY. Then you think you can not dispose of the seven clerks?

Mr. ANDREWS. No, sir.

Mr. HEMENWAY. They are temporary?

Mr. ANDREWS. Yes, sir.

Mr. HEMENWAY. And appointed outside of the civil service? Are they as good clerks as come through the civil service?

Mr. ANDREWS. I would much prefer the seven I have to any I could get through the civil service.

Mr. HEMENWAY. You do not want the seven clerks to be succeeded by appointments through the civil service?

Mr. ANDREWS. No, sir. I very much prefer these men. They are already equipped and beyond the average. I ask that they be continued as they are.

Mr. HEMENWAY. You are working this temporary force right along with the other clerks in your office?

Mr. ANDREWS. Almost exclusively upon the public debt and internal-revenue business.

The CHAIRMAN. We thank you, Mr. Auditor. I think we understand your proposition.

LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD.

STATEMENT OF CAPT. THOMAS PERRY, U. S. N., NAVAL SECRETARY, LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD.

The CHAIRMAN. As I understand it, you have three divisions in your paragraph, one of which is the increase of some three or four clerks in compensation and one additional clerk at \$720.

Captain PERRY. That is all, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What necessitates this increased labor in the Light-House Board?

Captain PERRY. The increased work is in connection with the indexing. We have a great many volumes.

The CHAIRMAN. How large is your subordinate force?

Captain PERRY. We have about 25 clerks.

The CHAIRMAN. You have about 25 clerks there?

Captain PERRY. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. All located here?

Captain PERRY. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Not connected with the Observatory?

Captain PERRY. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Simply connected with your own bureau?

Captain PERRY. Yes, sir. We ask for only one increase at \$720.

The other proposition is to change the title of two clerks from fourth-class clerks, one to be known as "title clerk" and the other as "chief accountant," and to increase their salaries \$200 each, from \$1,800 to \$2,000, as a sort of reward for having been on duty fifteen or twenty years.

The CHAIRMAN. Your bureau is under the civil service?

Captain PERRY. Yes, sir.

BUREAU OF STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF O. P. AUSTIN, CHIEF BUREAU OF STATISTICS, TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

The CHAIRMAN. "For payment of the services of experts, and for other necessary expenditures connected with the collection of facts relative to the internal and foreign commerce of the United States, including the purchase of necessary books, maps, and drawing materials," you estimate \$10,000.

Mr. AUSTIN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. As against \$2,000; what do you propose to do with the other \$8,000?

Mr. AUSTIN. I think I can answer that question more quickly by reading this statement which I have prepared than in any other way.

The CHAIRMAN. Just hand that to the stenographer and we will make it a part of the record.

(The statement referred to is as follows:)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF STATISTICS, Washington, November 27, 1900.

Memorandum from the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics regarding his recommendation for an appropriation of \$10,000 for payment of services of experts and other necessary expenditures connected with the collection of facts relative to the internal and foreign commerce of the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902.

The recommendation that the sum of \$10,000 be appropriated for payment of services of experts and other necessary expenditures connected with the collection of facts relative to the internal and foreign commerce of the United States during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, is based upon a desire to continue and extend the work of this character begun in 1899 and now being carried on by the Bureau. In that year a definite system was devised for obtaining a record of the commerce of the Great Lakes, of which no record had theretofore been obtained, and this plan has been put into active operation during the present year, and now, for the first time, the receipts and shipments of every port on the lakes are being compiled and published each month with promptness and regularity.

A plan, also devised in 1899, for gathering definite information regarding the production, concentration, and distribution of the great staples of our internal commerce has been put into execution as far as the limited appropriations of the two preceding years would permit. One expert has been engaged on this work, and has gathered and published a series of definite statements regarding the production and concentration of certain great commodities, including grain, provisions, cotton, coal, iron, and steel and lumber, and is now engaged in gathering information relative to American ship building. It is not possible, however, with the limited sum appropriated for this purpose, to put into operation the plan for gathering monthly statistics for the concentration and movement by rail of these great staples. The services of at least one additional expert, familiar with transportation matters, is absolutely required to carry out this part of the work. The publications which have been made on this subject have been very highly commended by the great commercial bodies of the country, and by those engaged in the handling and transportation of the great staples of our internal commerce, and a disposition to cordially cooperate with the Bureau in obtaining additional information pertaining to transportation has been

shown by the great railway and other organizations engaged in that work. The publications thus far made have been highly commended, and are now being constantly called for both by those engaged in commerce and transportation and by the educational institutions of the country, which are utilizing them in their class work for the instruction of those who are shortly to engage in the rapidly growing commerce of the country.

In addition to the plans already outlined regarding lake commerce and the land transportation of the great staples, it is desired to establish a system for obtaining information regarding the coastwise commerce of the country in at least a few of the great staples. At present no information whatever is obtained regarding the movement from port to port of any of the great articles which enter into the enormous coastwise commerce of this great country, whose coast line and coastwise commerce exceeds that of any other country in the entire world, and while it is not assumed that all the details of this great traffic could be obtained without special legislation and an elaborate and costly system, the success of the plan by which the lake commerce is now being measured at each port with no special legislation and at a small expense, seems to justify an effort along similar lines on the ocean frontage.

Two experts are now employed in the work planned in 1899 and put into operation during the present year, at a rate of compensation aggregating \$3,500 per annum, and to carry forward the plans above outlined two more experts should be added, at an annual cost of not less than \$2,000 each, making for the compensation of experts \$7,500; to this should be added \$2,000 for traveling and clerical expenses necessary in obtaining and compiling this information, and at least \$500 per annum for the purchase of necessary books, maps, and drawing material to carry forward intelligently and properly the work of the Bureau.

At the present time none of the money appropriated for the work of the Bureau can be utilized for the purchase of books, and the library of the Bureau is greatly in need of a small annual fund for this purpose. It is absolutely impossible to respond intelligently to the enormous demands from the executive and legislative branches of the Government, and from commercial and educational institutions and the public, without the latest statistical and economic publications of the world, and the sum allotted the Treasury Department for the purchase of books and papers is so limited as to make it absolutely impossible to obtain the necessary publications from that source. The calls upon the Bureau for information regarding the commercial and other statistics of all parts of the world come from the highest officers of the executive department and from members of both branches of Congress and from the press and the business and educational public, and it is expected and required that the information furnished shall be of the highest order in the matter of intelligence, accuracy, and breadth of research. This can not be accomplished without taking advantage of the work which the students, economists, and experts of the world are constantly giving to the public in published volumes, which can be obtained only by a comparatively small expenditure of money.

I earnestly urge, therefore, that at least \$500 be annually appropriated for the purchase of the necessary books, maps, and drawing material for the Bureau, to be expended under such supervision as Congress may deem proper to require, and that the sums already indicated be allowed for internal commerce investigations.

It is proper to add that it will be impossible to carry forward the work now in progress without an increase in the sum allowed by the recent appropriation acts for this purpose, as the services of the expert now employed, together with the necessary traveling expenses and the purchase of books, would aggregate about \$5,000 per annum, and the proposed extension of the work will, if entered upon, require an additional \$5,000, aggregating \$10,000, the amount asked for.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

O. P. AUSTIN,
Chief of Bureau.

The CHAIRMAN. In brief, what is the policy of your Bureau?

Mr. AUSTIN. What I am doing at present is gathering statistics of the lake ports and gathering statistics of the production and concentration of great articles like iron, steel, coal, copper, cotton, and so on, and I want to continue that and add two experts, one to get information regarding transportation and the annual redistribution of those articles and another expert to get data with reference to the coastwise commerce. At present we know nothing whatever of the great coast traffic of this country.

Mr. HEMENWAY. You cover all these matters in your letter?

Mr. AUSTIN. Yes, sir. In the last year I have done what nobody previously accomplished. I compiled monthly data concerning the Great Lakes. That is one of the things that I have accomplished in this internal commerce.

One item is of absolute necessity. It is absolutely necessary to have the latest books on statistical and other economic subjects. Inquiries come to me from the President and from members of Congress, and I have to be able to answer them intelligently even if I have to buy the books out of my own pocket, and I am not able to do that.

The CHAIRMAN. How many experts are there in the service?

Mr. AUSTIN. There are two now.

The CHAIRMAN. You are one of the experts?

Mr. AUSTIN. No, sir; this expert work is done by men who are specialists. One of them handles the lake commerce. He is a man who has been familiar with that subject for years.

The CHAIRMAN. How many experts are there in your service?

Mr. AUSTIN. Two.

The CHAIRMAN. Who are they?

Mr. AUSTIN. Mr. Faucett, who handles the lake commerce—

The CHAIRMAN. What compensation?

Mr. AUSTIN. A thousand dollars a year.

The CHAIRMAN. A thousand dollars a year?

Mr. AUSTIN. You only allow me \$2,000 in all for the employment of experts.

The CHAIRMAN. I notice an item here concerning certain "necessary books, maps," etc.

Mr. AUSTIN. Those are for the library.

The CHAIRMAN. They have nothing to do with the experts?

Mr. AUSTIN. Only in a general way.

The CHAIRMAN. How do you propose to expend this \$8,000?

Mr. AUSTIN. Mr. Faucett, who handles the lake business, I pay \$1,000. Then to Dr. Gruell, who gathers information regarding the production and concentration of the great articles like iron, steel, coal, copper, and those great subjects, I am paying \$2,400. That, of course, is more than is being allowed now, but by a concentration I was able to do it. In addition to that, I want to employ one man for handling the transportation question and another for handling coast-wise commerce. All these facts I have covered in this statement. These two men cost now about \$3,500, and I should have two more who will get \$2,000 apiece, and there must be \$2,500 for clerical expenses and traveling expenses.

MARINE HOSPITAL SERVICE.

STATEMENT OF DR. WALTER WYMAN, SURGEON-GENERAL, MARINE-HOSPITAL SERVICE.

The CHAIRMAN. General, tell us what you have requested.

Dr. WYMAN. I have made a request, Mr. Chairman, for a disbursing officer for the Marine-Hospital Bureau.

The CHAIRMAN. You want one chief disbursing clerk, \$2,200?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What amount of funds would that disbursing clerk disburse?

Dr. WYMAN. He would disburse about \$1,500,000 a year.

The CHAIRMAN. That would be about his limitation?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You have no disbursing clerk now?

Dr. WYMAN. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How is the appropriation disbursed?

Dr. WYMAN. The accounts have to go down a mile to the Treasury Department and be disbursed there.

The CHAIRMAN. Here in Washington?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir. We pass about 16,000 vouchers annually and issue for those vouchers about 20,000 checks and all that business has to be conducted in the manner I have stated. Bills have to go to the disbursing clerk of the Treasury and the checks made out and signed by him and then brought back to our bureau and we issue them to the parties.

The CHAIRMAN. As a rule, do they have very much to do?

Dr. WYMAN. The disbursing agents? They have a great deal to do. The disbursing clerks of the Treasury who make up our accounts have a great deal of work to do, and on that account we are subject to occasional delays. I have set forth the necessity of this disbursing clerk in a letter which I presume is published in the Book of Estimates. That letter relates entirely to the necessity of a disbursing clerk and of having the proper number of messengers in the bureau. We now have laborers whom we want to have made messengers.

The CHAIRMAN. You are using them as messengers?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir. Our bureau is very systematically divided into certain divisions, and it is very necessary that papers should be distributed by messengers. We now have laborers and they are constantly making mistakes, which very materially interfere with the great work of the bureau.

The letter referred to is as follows:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL
MARINE-HOSPITAL SERVICE,
Washington, October 11, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith the estimates for the salaries of the office of the Supervising Surgeon-General for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, and respectfully invite your attention to the items marked "Submitted," which indicate changes in and additions to the office force.

A disbursing clerk has long been needed, and the necessity has increased from year to year, until now such services are apparently indispensable. Much time would be saved in the settlement of accounts, and it would facilitate the transactions of the service, both in its ordinary office work and in times of epidemics. There are many times during the prevalence of epidemic diseases when a special disbursing officer is imperatively needed to pay salaries, wages, etc., due persons accustomed to receive their pay promptly, and who should not be made to wait for their pay. Such needs could be supplied by sending a disbursing officer to the spot or near by. This can always be done, and will obviate the necessity for bonding collectors for the epidemic fund, besides assuring the Bureau that all payments are made in exact accord with the law, and after such audit or examination by the disbursing officer as will assure him that the requirements of the Auditor and Comptroller are fully met.

During the last year the disbursements on account of the various appropriations under control of this office amounted to \$1,465,000. Beginning with the present fiscal year this amount will be increased at least \$150,000 a year by reason of the additional expenditures for fuel, lights and water, for furniture and for repairs and preservation of marine hospitals, expenditures heretofore chargeable to appropriations

under control of the Supervising Architect and now chargeable to the Marine-Hospital fund, and the extension of the operations of the Marine-Hospital Service to the islands of Hawaii and Porto Rico.

As an additional argument for a disbursing clerk, attention is invited to a letter of the Acting Secretary of the 8th instant, addressed to the Supervising Surgeon-General, in which he states that "Department letter dated August 24, 1900, written in reply to your request of August 18, that 'in future, if practicable, all collectors of customs authorized to act as special disbursing agents be required in giving bond to include the following three appropriations in their bonds, namely, Marine-Hospital Service, quarantine fund, and preventing the spread of epidemic diseases,' is hereby revoked."

Attention is invited for purposes of comparisons to the fact that other bureaus and offices of the Treasury Department with annual disbursements running from \$500,000 to \$750,000 are provided with disbursing clerks.

In my estimates last year I asked for one messenger, three assistant messengers, and two laborers. The Congress changed these estimates, and allowed one messenger and five laborers. In my letter transmitting the estimates for last year attention was invited to the fact that this office occupies four floors, and that a messenger for each floor was necessary, and that an additional special messenger on the second floor, where my immediate office is situated, was also indispensable. The Congress in cutting off three messengers and adding three laborers deprived the office of the requisite kind of help. It is impossible to use five laborers in this office as laborers, and it has been absolutely necessary to detail three of them during the present year as messengers. With regard to the estimated salaries of these messengers, attention is invited to the fact that they are those allowed by the Revised Statutes of the United States, section 167, and such as are generally allowed throughout the Departments. This office is situated a mile from the Treasury Department, the messengers are obliged to make several daily trips thereto, their duties are as onerous and exacting as in any other office in the Department, and it would be a simple act of justice to adjust their salaries, and place them on an equal footing with those of the Department generally.

Respectfully,

WALTER WYMAN,
Surgeon-General, Marine-Hospital Service.

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

(Adjourned.)

WEDNESDAY, *November 28, 1900.*

INDEPENDENT TREASURY.

STATEMENT OF MR. E. B. DASKAM, DIVISION OF PUBLIC MONEYS, SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

The CHAIRMAN. First, let me ask you what special benefit results in indicating in the statute the name or designation for any clerk in any of your independent treasuries wherever you have your men located? Does any special benefit result? Why should you have half a dozen or a dozen designations?

Mr. DASKAM. Well, there is always a teller and a cashier, a receiving and paying teller, and coin clerks.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you not by your order say, "Mr. Jones, or Mr. Bingham, you will do this work of coin clerk; Mr. Adamson you will be assistant cashier," and so forth?

Mr. DASKAM. They are so appointed. They recommend that John Jones be appointed cashier or chief clerk or whatever it is.

The CHAIRMAN. Where is there any benefit arising from it by these special designations?

Mr. DASKAM. Just the same as any other department has different classes.

The CHAIRMAN. It is not so in every department; they have first, second, third, and fourth class. It is an exception to run the other classes.

Mr. DASKAM. It in a measure defines a man's work. He is known as receiving teller, or exchange teller, or paying teller. Every bank has this, you know.

The CHAIRMAN. Are these names essential or did you in anywise supervise them?

Mr. DASKAM. No, sir; I did not.

The CHAIRMAN. And you simply accepted, for instance, the designations of the Baltimore office?

Mr. DASKAM. The Assistant Secretary, I suppose, went over them. He probably accepted the estimate of the assistant treasurer, and there is the letter of the assistant treasurer explaining the thing.

The CHAIRMAN. In effect all this paragraph in regard to the office of assistant treasurer at Baltimore means an increase of one subordinate at a compensation of \$1,500 and the rest is verbiage?

Mr. DASKAM. That is about it.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you looked over this critically yourself?

Mr. DASKAM. No, sir; I have not seen it at all.

The CHAIRMAN. I guess we understand that. It is simply an additional clerk. Have you an exhibit as to what they claim as to additional work?

Mr. DASKAM. No, sir; I have not seen it. I presume it is only owing to the general volume of public business, which is increasing.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know whether the Department wants this change of verbiage, and, further, if they do want it, whether it is consistent in all the subtreasuries; that you do not know?

Mr. DASKAM. No; I do not.

MINTS AND ASSAY OFFICES.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT.

STATEMENT OF MR. G. E. ROBERTS, DIRECTOR OF THE MINT, ACCOMPANIED BY MR. R. E. PRESTON.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the heading of Office of the Director of the Mint, in lieu of one you have two clerks of class 2, and in lieu of four clerks of class 1 you have three clerks of class 1. That, I suppose, is simply an increase of salary of one clerk of \$200?

Mr. ROBERTS. We had a good deal of trouble last year. We asked for a change in that. Our work is increasing all the time, and there is a good deal of difficult work.

The CHAIRMAN. You do not ask for additional force?

Mr. ROBERTS. But we wanted to get a better man there last year, and I had a man in view, but could not get him transferred at \$1,200, because he was getting that much where he was, and that is the difficulty about getting a good man.

The CHAIRMAN. This is simply increasing the salary of one of your subordinate people?

Mr. ROBERTS. Yes. We got a man finally and I would like to give him the same as others get doing the same work. We make in that office every computation—

Mr. LIVINGSTON. What does he get now?

Mr. ROBERTS. Twelve hundred dollars. We make every computation, every deposit is recalculated there, charges and everything.

The CHAIRMAN. You understand this is an increase simply of \$200?

Mr. ROBERTS. Yes. I would like very much to have that allowed because it is only fair and proper.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is freight on bullion and coin by registered mail or otherwise between mints and assay offices, \$100,000. Why that increase?

Mr. ROBERTS. It is because the deposits are increasing. That is a fixed charge that we can not reduce at all. When the deposits at an assay office increase, all that gold must be transferred to the mint, and as the deposits increase it costs more to do it and we really have no control over it at all.

The CHAIRMAN. Does your bullion and coin promise to be greater next year?

Mr. ROBERTS. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. You are going up like everything else?

Mr. ROBERTS. Of the \$75,000 appropriated this year we have already expended over \$50,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Your deficiency will be what?

Mr. ROBERTS. Well, with the \$75,000 appropriated, for five months of this fiscal year we have spent \$50,000.

The CHAIRMAN. And now you have got seven more full months to run?

Mr. ROBERTS. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. And of the \$75,000 you have spent \$50,000?

Mr. ROBERTS. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. With every indication of \$50,000 deficiency staring you in the face, is that it?

Mr. ROBERTS. Yes, sir; it will be near \$25,000 deficiency this year.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you have to pay regular rates?

Mr. ROBERTS. We have a contract with the express company that covers not only our business but all Treasury transportation. It is not a contract made by the Bureau of the Mint.

The CHAIRMAN. Your contract, however, is at less than usual rates?

Mr. ROBERTS. Oh, yes.

MINT AT CARSON, NEV.

The CHAIRMAN. The mint at Carson, Nev., you make no change there?

Mr. ROBERTS. None.

The CHAIRMAN. You want that to stand?

Mr. ROBERTS. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. And it is necessary to stand?

Mr. ROBERTS. Yes; there is no change.

MINT AT DENVER, COLO.

The CHAIRMAN. Mint at Denver. Why do you ask an increase of \$200?

Mr. PRESTON. We have asked an increase there of \$200 for the chief clerk. The office is doing twice the business it did and that was recommended simply because of the great increase of the business of the office.

The CHAIRMAN. To whom did you give that \$200?

Mr. ROBERTS. To the chief clerk.

The CHAIRMAN. To the weighing clerk you give no additional pay. Why should this chief clerk at this mint get \$2,000?

Mr. ROBERTS. That increase was recommended because of the increased business of the office, which has more than doubled in the last four years.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you think he ought to have \$2,000 there?

Mr. ROBERTS. The responsibility is certainly greater than it was.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. How about the chief clerks at the other mints; are they getting \$2,000?

Mr. ROBERTS. They get \$2,250 at Philadelphia and at San Francisco, \$2,500.

The CHAIRMAN. Is this mint doing full work?

Mr. ROBERTS. No; that mint is not a coinage mint; it is simply an assay office.

The CHAIRMAN. It is doing some work?

Mr. ROBERTS. It is not doing any coinage, but it is conducted as an assay office. All the receipts are shipped to Philadelphia.

The CHAIRMAN. Does it do any assay work?

Mr. ROBERTS. Oh, yes; very much.

The CHAIRMAN. As much as any other mint?

Mr. ROBERTS. Yes. The receipts of that office were \$17,000,000 the last fiscal year, and they will be considerably larger this year.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Why should the incidental expenses increase?

Mr. ROBERTS. Because of the increase in the deposits; because of the increased business of the office. The supplies necessarily increase and the fuel and coke used and the general expenses of the office. It is not very much of an increase asked—\$1,000.

The CHAIRMAN. What do you call incidental and contingent expenses?

Mr. ROBERTS. Well, fuel is an important item; fuel used in the furnaces for smelting the bullion, and almost everything outside of wages.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you not think that they can run on their present basis?

Mr. ROBERTS. No; I do not think they can.

The CHAIRMAN. And you think they need all that incidental and contingent?

Mr. ROBERTS. Oh, there is no doubt about that; yes.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Why do you want to strike out at the bottom of page 108 and top of page 109 that provision.

Mr. ROBERTS. That has been inserted in the appropriation bill; we did not put it in our estimates.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Then you want that left in?

Mr. ROBERTS. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. You would not be ready to continue this mint as anything except an assay office during the next fiscal year?

Mr. ROBERTS. I do not think we will; but we have an appropriation for equipping it granted last year.

Mr. HEMENWAY. You could not do it with this provision left out?

Mr. ROBERTS. I do not see what difference—

The CHAIRMAN. Do you want to drop that out entirely?

Mr. ROBERTS. No.

The CHAIRMAN. That is not your recommendation?

Mr. ROBERTS. No.

The CHAIRMAN. And your office did not make that recommendation?
Mr. ROBERTS. No.

MINT AT NEW ORLEANS, LA.

The CHAIRMAN. For the mint at New Orleans the body of the force remains the same, workmen and adjusters the same, for incidental and contingent expenses, including new machinery, wastage of operative officers, and loss of gold contained in sweeps sold—

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Do you recommend that change there?

The CHAIRMAN. That is the same as the current year?

Mr. LIVINGSTON. The language is not the same.

The CHAIRMAN. What new machinery can you buy out of this appropriation?

Mr. ROBERTS. Well, I do not know of any they want there now but sometimes—

The CHAIRMAN. But what machinery you have heretofore needed—small pieces—you have always bought out of this item?

Mr. ROBERTS. Yes; if occasion should arise for putting up a small new piece.

The CHAIRMAN. You should not consider, under the ruling of the Comptroller, that incidental and contingent would include new machinery?

Mr. ROBERTS. No.

The CHAIRMAN. The ruling would be against you?

Mr. ROBERTS. So I understand.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, the gold contained in sweeps sold. What has been the record of that mint on that item?

Mr. HEMENWAY. You want just the current law?

Mr. ROBERTS. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. You do not need that language?

Mr. ROBERTS. I do not quite understand myself what that means.

The CHAIRMAN. That leaves the paragraph just as it is with your continuing right?

Mr. ROBERTS. Yes.

MINT AT PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, we start with the mint at Philadelphia. I see you have an item of bookkeeper, \$2,500. What does he get now?

Mr. ROBERTS. Two thousand dollars.

The CHAIRMAN. Why should he get \$2,500?

Mr. ROBERTS. There is one of the best men in the service, and it is one of the most responsible positions in the service.

The CHAIRMAN. How long has he been there?

Mr. ROBERTS. Oh, he has been there twenty-five years.

The CHAIRMAN. A good man?

Mr. ROBERTS. He is an excellent man and it is a most responsible position.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you think he ought to have this increase?

Mr. ROBERTS. He is the business man of the whole institution.

The CHAIRMAN. Has he not a larger responsibility at that mint than any mint has?

Mr. ROBERTS. Oh, yes; the operations of the mint are greater. We

have recommended that for a number of years, and my predecessors have recommended it, and I should like to see it done.

The CHAIRMAN. I do not even know who the man is, odd as it may appear to you. I have not been appealed to on the subject; there has not even been a request made upon the subject; I do not even know who the bookkeeper is.

Mr. ROBERTS. There has not been any pressure upon it at all, and I think he is a man who deserves more than he is getting.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. What are the bookkeepers at the other mints getting?

Mr. ROBERTS. At San Francisco he gets \$2,500, and it is not as large an institution. They get not less than \$2,000 anywhere.

The CHAIRMAN. For wages of workmen you have asked for \$150,000 more?

Mr. ROBERTS. We have spent it in the last year, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. I understand you expect to do a big amount of work?

Mr. ROBERTS. Our actual expenditure for wages there—

The CHAIRMAN. Can you give me any idea of what the deficiency will be under wages of workmen and adjusters this year?

Mr. ROBERTS. Our expenditures under that appropriation were \$455,531 for the year ending last June.

The CHAIRMAN. What do you estimate for the coming year?

Mr. ROBERTS. You gave \$350,000 this year.

The CHAIRMAN. What do you estimate will be the deficiency?

Mr. ROBERTS. It will be not less than \$100,000 this year unless we charge—we are coining a good many silver dollars there now, and we could charge more or less to that. There is an indefinite general appropriation for that, but we prefer to estimate about what the expenditure will be.

The CHAIRMAN. And that you think will reach \$500,000?

Mr. ROBERTS. You know this New Orleans appropriation is based largely on the expectation that a heavy charge will be made to the coinage of silver dollars. They have run on silver dollars almost exclusively there, while at Philadelphia they run little; we coin gold at Philadelphia.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there any other mint coining gold to-day?

Mr. ROBERTS. San Francisco.

The CHAIRMAN. To its full capacity?

Mr. ROBERTS. Nearly so.

The CHAIRMAN. Are we coining gold to our full capacity?

Mr. ROBERTS. We are coining some silver dollars at Philadelphia.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you expect to put into operation in your new mint a large output?

Mr. ROBERTS. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you expect to have a larger output generally?

Mr. ROBERTS. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. And you calculate to get into it the next fiscal year?

Mr. ROBERTS. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. You expect to get into it by the 1st of July next?

Mr. ROBERTS. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. You are so advanced in all your work you are quite sure?

Mr. ROBERTS. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Then you think that \$500,000 for workmen and adjusters is proper?

Mr. ROBERTS. Mr. Preston says that the superintendent asked for \$600,000.

The CHAIRMAN. And you cut him \$100,000?

Mr. ROBERTS. Yes; I had forgotten that.

The CHAIRMAN. I see you increase incidental expenses, etc. Why that large increase?

Mr. ROBERTS. Well, there has been a deficiency there, too.

The CHAIRMAN. What are you going to have for a deficiency this year in that appropriation?

Mr. ROBERTS. He asked for \$200,000 increase and we cut him down to \$150,000.

The CHAIRMAN. The large additional coinage, of course, means larger expense in all the lines of incidental and contingent expense, does it not?

Mr. ROBERTS. It does. Our actual expenditures last year were \$146,000 at Philadelphia.

The CHAIRMAN. You ask for nothing other than you ask for in this bill. There is no bill before Congress wherein you come to Congress and ask for an appropriation for machinery or any other matter, as you did last year?

Mr. ROBERTS. Nothing else.

The CHAIRMAN. This covers it all?

Mr. ROBERTS. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Will this \$150,000 that you ask for cover any minor, or small, or additional machinery, matters of that character?

Mr. ROBERTS. Yes, sir; I want to state that our actual expenditure for contingent expenses for the last fiscal year was \$146,009.

The CHAIRMAN. How much have you expended of your present appropriation for incidental and contingent expenses?

Mr. ROBERTS. I can not answer that because I have not the account.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you not think you had better send it to us?

Mr. ROBERTS. We can do it; it was pretty heavy.

The CHAIRMAN. Your basis of estimates is your going into the new mint?

Mr. ROBERTS. Yes, and upon the expenditures of last year.

The CHAIRMAN. I wish you would get up for us a memorandum of what you have expended for the five months of the present fiscal year.

Mr. ROBERTS. I do not see how we are going to avoid making our regular running expenses greater in the new mint than in the old. It is a larger building, everything is conducted on a more elaborate scale, and with plans for larger work I think inevitably it will cost more.

The CHAIRMAN. If you can not give us an estimate we can depend on, you need not bother about it. We will have to take the general ground of the transferring from a small to a great establishment.

MINT AT SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

The CHAIRMAN. In regard to the mint at San Francisco an addition of \$20,000 contingent is a big addition. That is 50 per cent increase.

Mr. ROBERTS. \$47,000 was actually expended last year.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Where did you get the \$7,000? We did not appropriate it.

Mr. ROBERTS. That was paid from the appropriation for coinage of silver dollars.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. What is the verbiage of the law in relation to the coining of the silver that has got all this elasticity?

Mr. ROBERTS. It is this general act. The Bureau has endeavored to avoid as far as possible drawing on that, and we have asked each year what we thought was required to run the mint, and where it has not been appropriated we have drawn the remainder from the indefinite appropriation, which is the act of 1890 if you care to refer to it.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. It seems to me there is no necessity of asking any increased estimate as long as that india-rubber statute is there. Why not go on and spend the money?

Mr. ROBERTS. We could, but it is rather an objectionable thing to do, I think; we should prefer to lay our estimates before you.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. You see, that is already appropriated.

Mr. ROBERTS. Yes, it is; but you see it could not be used for any other purpose, and, of course, whatever remains is turned into the Treasury as a general asset.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. But it does not lapse every year. It seems to be continuous and permanent.

Mr. ROBERTS. It is not a specific fund, you know.

The CHAIRMAN. You mean the Sherman fund?

Mr. ROBERTS. It is not a direct appropriation; you are authorized to pay the expenses out of the seigniorage, and whatever remains is turned into the general fund of the Treasury.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. You really could not report exactly the amount of the seigniorage on hand at any given time with that statute standing over you. We do not know how much seigniorage we have got. Suppose a resolution should come to you from the House asking the amount of seigniorage at a given time; with that statute there, and you using it that way, you could not make any reply at all.

Mr. ROBERTS. I think I did not state that correctly. We turn the seigniorage into the Treasury and draw from the Treasury; or, rather, we are authorized to draw from the Treasury the expense of coining the silver dollar. But what I took exception to was your statement that the seigniorage could not be used for any other purpose.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. I do not know the language of the statute, whether it can or not.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you use in payment of any work done any of the Sherman fund?

Mr. ROBERTS. It can be used to pay the expenses of coining the bullion purchased under the Sherman Act into silver dollars.

The CHAIRMAN. And it is charged against the silver dollar. In other words, in the purchase of bullion and in the coinage of silver bullion that your mint now coins into silver dollars do you use the money or part of the Sherman fund, as it is called?

Mr. ROBERTS. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. How much does that amount to?

Mr. ROBERTS. It can not be used to pay the expense of coining gold or coining subsidiary silver.

The CHAIRMAN. It must be used simply for the coinage of the silver dollar. Now, how much of that do you use, what does it amount to?

Mr. ROBERTS. Mr. Preston can tell you very closely. I do not remember.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. It seems we can not use it to coin the gold, but we do use it for incidental and contingent expenses. I do not understand how, if he could not use it for minor coin and for gold coin, how he could draw on that fund for contingent and incidental expenses?

Mr. ROBERTS. It is a part of the incidental and contingent expenses due to the coinage of silver dollars, and why should not part be charged to that appropriation?

The CHAIRMAN. Your construction in your department is that the moneys in the Treasury under the Sherman law can only be applied to the payment of wages of workmen in silver dollar coinage?

Mr. ROBERTS. In any expense of coinage that is due to the coinage of silver dollars. Here is the law, the act of July 14, 1890 [reading same].

The CHAIRMAN. The bill has never undertaken to appropriate under the Sherman law?

Mr. ROBERTS. It has never undertaken to calculate the coinage of the silver dollar, nor to eliminate that from its estimates.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. When you have a deficiency you draw from that fund?

Mr. ROBERTS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you give us an estimate for the mints at Philadelphia, New Orleans, Denver, and San Francisco, for all purposes, except coinage under the Sherman law?

Mr. ROBERTS. I can, but we have not submitted them.

Mr. PRESTON. We keep a separate account of that appropriation from this one.

Mr. ROBERTS. We can tell you how much we have expended from that appropriation.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. If that act has been repealed, it reduces the appropriation.

Mr. ROBERTS. It is only repealed so far as the purchase of more bullion is concerned. There are other provisions of the law in force.

Mr. PRESTON. It is pretty hard to do this.

The CHAIRMAN. That comes out of the permanent fund, in addition to what we appropriate in your bill for expenditures in the matter of purchases, workmen, and so forth?

Mr. PRESTON. It is for wages of workmen and contingent expenses.

The CHAIRMAN. You keep the funds distinct?

Mr. PRESTON. Oh, yes, and a separate account is rendered of every fund.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. We were on the incidental expenses at San Francisco.

The CHAIRMAN. What else do you want in that connection?

Mr. LIVINGSTON. The Secretary has submitted a proposition. Do you accept that?

Mr. PRESTON. There will be more or less coinage under the silver law.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. The trouble with the committee and with the House is that when they come to see the expenses and look at the appropriation of \$175,000, and they see that you have spent \$185,000, they are puzzled to know from whence you got that money.

Mr. PRESTON. That is not our fault, because we have been asking for it all the time.

The CHAIRMAN. You have made up your estimates here for the amount of work, giving so much for workmen at the respective mints

and assay offices, but we also find from a permanent appropriation under the Sherman law you can also draw indefinitely. I want to ascertain how you discriminate in the sense of so much under the general law for the respective mints and so much for the expenditure out of the permanent fund under the Sherman law for coinage?

Mr. ROBERTS. The fact is that this general appropriation under the Sherman Act has been drawn upon in a supplementary way to get what additional amount was required. It has never reached the cost of the coinage of silver dollars. It has been the custom of the Bureau before my time—and I have followed it—to see what would be required. The estimates were always cut down, and they drew from the Sherman Act to supplement it.

The CHAIRMAN. How much money is in the Sherman fund to-day; have you any idea?

Mr. ROBERTS. It is indefinite. The whole Treasury is subject to it. We could have drawn the entire cost of the coinage of the silver dollars from the Treasury.

The CHAIRMAN. If you made no estimate you could make your demand upon the Treasury and get what you desire?

Mr. ROBERTS. Yes; within the cost.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Including the incidental expenses—without our appropriating a dollar?

Mr. ROBERTS. It could have been done.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. What worries me is that we have to sit here and make appropriations for which there is no necessity.

Mr. ROBERTS. That is hardly accurate, because we have to coin gold, and silver subsidiary coins.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Unless you kept the account separate.

Mr. PRESTON. We have to keep the accounts separate.

Mr. ROBERTS. We have nowhere near approached the amount required to coin the silver dollars. We could have figured it out more accurately had it been necessary.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. I think we ought to recommend that we stop that fund, and appropriate every dollar you want, and cut loose from the Sherman fund.

Mr. ROBERTS. There will be no necessity for it in a few years. In two or three years the whole stock will be exhausted. If it was going to continue indefinitely I would say that your suggestion was a wise one. It is quite a difficult thing to separate the accounts, because so many of these expenses are general and apply to the conduct of the mint, including all these salaried people. As to the increase in the contingent fund at the San Francisco mint, I would like to say a word.

The CHAIRMAN. You ask for a little change there?

Mr. ROBERTS. Yes; the coinage at that mint is increasing very much. All the gold from the Klondike is coined there, and the receipts from Australia have been very heavy last year. There is another point in there: The machinery at that mint is in bad condition, and there must be some considerable expenditure made there. I have a letter from the superintendent, which I want to submit.

THE MINT OF THE UNITED STATES AT SAN FRANCISCO,
SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,

November 15, 1900.

DEAR SIR: Something should be done as soon as possible in the way of providing new rolling apparatus for the coiner's department. Last year when Mr. Vanderlip

was here I took him out to the rolling room and explained to him the difficulties under which we labored, and pointed out the necessity of better rolls.

These rolls have been in use ever since the establishment of this mint, so I am informed by old employees; at any rate they have outlived their usefulness. In the Director's report for 1887 the rolls then in use in the mints were condemned as unworthy of the name of "finishing rolls," but this mint has continued to use them until now. It keeps the machinist tinkering with them a great part of the time, and the work done on them is very unsatisfactory.

Please find inclosed herewith a letter from Mr. Cole, the coiner, on the subject.

Yours, truly,

FRANK A. LEACH,
Superintendent.

HON. GEO. E. ROBERTS,
Director of the Mint, Washington, D. C.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. At the top of page 113, in the assay office at Boise, why do you put in the word "chief"?

Mr. PRESTON. We must have some one, because under the law the chief clerk, in the absence of the superintendent, is required to act in some cases with the assayer in charge, so that should go in.

Mr. ROBERTS. It is a specific designation under the law.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. You say the law does require the chief clerk to act?

Mr. ROBERTS. The law says the chief clerk must sign and act in the absence of the superintendent.

ASSAY OFFICE, DEADWOOD, S. DAK.

The CHAIRMAN. How do we stand at Deadwood? There is a little reduction.

Mr. ROBERTS. There is a reduction in the workmen.

ASSAY OFFICE AT NEW YORK.

The CHAIRMAN. There are two increases of salaries at New York—register of deposits, from \$1,250 to \$1,500; assayer's first assistant, from \$2,250 to \$2,500; and on wages of workmen there is an increase of \$2,500.

Mr. ROBERTS. For the register of deposits at New York the superintendent asks an increase from \$1,250 to \$1,500.

The CHAIRMAN. The increases are not large.

Mr. ROBERTS. No; the register of deposits at Philadelphia gets \$1,700 and at San Francisco \$2,000. The business at that office is growing all the time, and the deposits were \$63,000,000 last year.

ASSAY OFFICE, ST. LOUIS, MO.

The CHAIRMAN. That you drop out entirely. Had you not better give some reasons why?

Mr. ROBERTS. It has been recommended several times for the reason that the business hardly justifies the expense. I submit here a statement of the deposits.

The CHAIRMAN. Give us the points, so that they can go in. The nearest assay office to St. Louis—

Mr. ROBERTS. Is Denver on one side and Deadwood on the other.

The CHAIRMAN. Deadwood is up north.

Mr. ROBERTS. That covers the mining district which would be accommodated by the St. Louis office.

The CHAIRMAN. How far is it from St. Louis?

Mr. ROBERTS. I don't know. The point is that there is no mining tributary to St. Louis except that of Denver.

The CHAIRMAN. Was the work sent to Denver and Deadwood?

Mr. ROBERTS. Yes; there is no mining territory around St. Louis.

The CHAIRMAN. Then we will not provoke any antagonism which has been existing between those small municipalities?

Mr. ROBERTS. The assay office at St. Louis does not serve any mining community up to Denver, and Deadwood serves the nearest mining communities to St. Louis. The deposits at St. Louis were chiefly old jewelry bought by jewelers and deposited there. It amounted last year to \$125,000 only, and the expenditures were \$4,250.

The CHAIRMAN. You estimate that to be the least important of the offices?

Mr. ROBERTS. It is the least important.

ASSAY OFFICE, SEATTLE, WASH.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Why not drop out the next one, at Seattle?

Mr. ROBERTS. That is an important office. It is doing more business than any other office in the country except the mints at Philadelphia and New York.

The CHAIRMAN. You make no reduction except in contingent expenses. There is one increase.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. They have separated the expenses there and brought in a specific item on the next page, of contingent and incidental expenses, \$7,000. They have stricken out rent. The old way was to put in rent, wages of workmen, and expenses, \$30,000. They have knocked out \$2,500.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the reason for that?

Mr. ROBERTS. It is simply to follow the general plan in these appropriations, to separate the incidental and contingent expenses. There is a net increase of cost because of the increased business of the office. We opened that office for business in July, 1898. The first fiscal year the receipts were about \$6,000,000, and the next fiscal year they were \$13,000,000, and since July they have been about \$20,000,000.

The CHAIRMAN. So that in location it is destined to be an important office?

Mr. ROBERTS. Yes; all the Klondike gold comes there.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF THE MINT, Washington, November 30, 1900.

SIR: In reply to the request of the committee to be furnished with an estimate of appropriations that will be required "for the mints at Philadelphia, New Orleans, Denver, and San Francisco for all purposes, except coinage under the Sherman law," I have the honor to submit the following for the mints at Philadelphia and San Francisco, viz:

Mint at Philadelphia:

For salaries	\$42,050.00
For wages of workmen	450,000.00
For incidental and contingent expenses	100,000.00

Total 592,050.00

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Mint at San Francisco:

For salaries	41, 100. 00
For wages of workmen	175, 000. 00
For incidental and contingent expenses	60, 000. 00

Total	276, 100. 00
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Mint at New Orleans:

For salaries	31, 950. 00
For wages of workmen	30, 000. 00
For contingent expenses	15, 000. 00

Total	76, 950. 00
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The estimate for the mint at Philadelphia is based upon the number of pieces of gold, subsidiary silver, and minor coins struck at that mint during the past fiscal year, and for the mint at San Francisco upon the number of gold and subsidiary silver coins made during the same period.

For the mint at New Orleans upon the amount of worn and uncurrent silver coin transferred for recoinage, and a gold coinage of \$400,000 in eagles.

The expenditures of a mint for wages of workmen and contingent expenses must be measured by the number of pieces made, and not by the face value of the coins.

The new mint building at Philadelphia will be equipped and occupied by the 1st of July next, when the coinage of the smaller denominations of gold and silver coin will be largely increased, necessitating an increase in the force of workmen, as well as the purchase of additional supplies.

In reference to the mint at New Orleans, I would respectfully state for the information of the committee that the value of the bullion deposited at that institution is insignificant, and with little prospect of increasing in the near future. During the fiscal year 1900 the deposits of bullion were: Gold, \$390,810, and silver, \$12,039.

Of the silver coinage by the mint at New Orleans during the past fiscal year \$643,705 was made from worn and uncurrent subsidiary silver coin transferred from the sub-treasuries at Cincinnati, St. Louis, and New Orleans for recoinage and the balance, \$14,883,295, from silver bullion purchased under the act of July 14, 1890 (Sherman act), on hand and transferred from the mint at Philadelphia. To execute any coinage at this mint other than silver dollars will require the appropriation of the sums named.

The mint at Denver is conducted simply as an assay office and no coinage can be made until the new mint building, now in course of construction, is completed and properly equipped with the necessary appliances and machinery.

I transmit herewith statement showing the number of pieces and value of the coins manufactured by the respective coinage mints during the past fiscal year.

I also transmit, as requested, statement of the deposits, earnings, and expenditures of the United States assay office at St. Louis, Mo., for each fiscal year from 1895 to 1900, both years inclusive.

Respectfully,

GEO. E. ROBERTS,
Director of the Mint.

Hon. H. H. BINGHAM,
Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

Coinage executed at the mints during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900.

Denomination.	Philadelphia.		San Francisco.	
	Pieces.	Value.	Pieces.	Value.
GOLD.				
Double eagles.....	1,874,585	\$37,491,700.00	2,050,050	\$41,001,000.00
Eagles.....	1,270,387	12,703,870.00	870,500	8,705,000.00
Half eagles.....	1,211,811	6,059,055.00	294,000	1,479,000.00
Quarter eagles.....	54,406	136,015.00		
Total gold.....	4,411,189	56,390,640.00	3,214,550	50,176,000.00
SILVER.				
Silver dollars.....	3,558,984	3,558,984.00	546,000	546,000.00
Subsidiary:				
Half dollars.....	6,284,984	3,142,492.00	2,960,733	1,480,366.50
Quarter dollars.....	15,620,984	3,905,246.00	1,650,585	412,646.25
Dimes.....	21,380,984	2,138,098.40	4,110,000	401,000.00
Total subsidiary.....	43,286,952	9,185,836.40	8,721,318	2,304,012.75
Total silver.....	46,845,936	12,744,820.40	9,267,318	2,850,012.75
MINOR.				
Five-cent nickel.....	30,749,992	1,537,499.60		
One-cent bronze.....	70,551,761	705,517.61		
Total minor.....	101,301,753	2,243,017.21		
Total coinage.....	152,558,878	71,378,477.61	12,481,868	54,026,012.75

Denomination.	New Orleans.		Total.	
	Pieces.	Value.	Pieces.	Value.
GOLD.				
Double eagles.....			3,924,635	\$78,492,700.00
Eagles.....	37,047	\$370,470.00	2,177,934	21,779,340.00
Half eagles.....			1,505,811	7,529,055.00
Quarter eagles.....			54,406	136,015.00
Total gold.....	37,047	370,470.00	7,662,786	107,937,110.00
SILVER.				
Silver dollars.....	14,140,000	14,140,000.00	18,244,984	18,244,984.00
Subsidiary:				
Half dollars.....	1,444,000	722,000.00	10,689,717	5,344,858.50
Quarter dollars.....	1,992,000	498,000.00	19,263,569	4,815,892.25
Dimes.....	1,670,000	167,000.00	27,160,984	2,716,098.40
Total subsidiary.....	5,106,000	1,387,000.00	57,114,270	12,876,849.15
Total silver.....	19,246,000	15,527,000.00	75,359,254	31,121,833.15
MINOR.				
Five-cent nickel.....			30,749,992	1,537,499.60
One-cent bronze.....			70,551,761	705,517.61
Total minor.....			101,301,753	2,243,017.21
Total coinage.....	19,283,047	15,897,470.00	184,323,793	141,301,960.36

Philadelphia mint coined, in addition to the above, 320,000 pieces of gold (colones), valued at \$1,396,050.24, for Costa Rica, and 50,000 Lafayette souvenir silver dollars.

Statement of deposits, earnings, expenditures, and per cent of net expenses to deposits at the United States assay office at St. Louis, Mo., from 1895 to 1900.

Fiscal year.	Deposits.			Earnings.	Expenditures.	Per cent of net expenses to deposits.
	Gold.	Silver.	Total.			
1895	\$158,470.17	\$1,690.95	\$160,161.12	\$822.72	\$4,478.02	2.28226
1896	104,851.83	1,352.75	106,204.58	682.89	4,385.87	3.48664
1897	97,938.26	1,257.48	99,195.74	683.46	4,329.76	3.67586
1898	105,960.98	1,207.70	107,168.68	641.69	4,348.83	3.45916
1899	110,827.83	951.52	111,779.35	437.14	4,233.67	3.39438
1900	125,797.40	1,170.10	126,969.50	511.65	4,256.36	2.96509

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Mr. JOHN C. SCOFIELD, chief clerk of the War Department, and Lieut. Col. HENRY G. SHARPE, Assistant Commissary-General of Subsistence, U. S. A., appeared before the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. As you have a good deal of ground to go over, Mr. Scofield, we will first ask your Commissary-General to explain his paragraph, which is on page 134 of the bill.

OFFICE OF COMMISSARY-GENERAL.

Colonel SHARPE. This calls for an increase——

The CHAIRMAN. Before you proceed let me ask you how many temporary clerks have you in your office?

Colonel SHARPE. There are 39 temporary clerks now in the department.

The CHAIRMAN. And their compensation amounts to what?

Colonel SHARPE. The monthly roll is \$2,742.

The CHAIRMAN. You pay \$35,000 to these 39 clerks?

Colonel SHARPE. Yes. The amount of that, General, is arranged by the Secretary when they are appointed.

The CHAIRMAN. In effect you change but little.

Colonel SHARPE. Very little.

The CHAIRMAN. So far as the sum total is concerned very little?

Colonel SHARPE. Very little, sir.

The CHAIRMAN (reading). "For chief clerk, \$2,000." Then you ask for 3 clerks of class 4 instead of 1 clerk, 5 clerks of class 3 instead of 3 clerks, 10 clerks of class 2 instead of 4 clerks, and 23 clerks of class 1 instead of 14. Now, give me right there—which you can do—first, how many increases of salaries and how much?

Colonel SHARPE. An increase of class 4;——

The CHAIRMAN. One clerk——

Colonel SHARPE. Two increases in class 4.

The CHAIRMAN. To what?

Colonel SHARPE. That amounts to \$3,600. We only have one clerk of class 4 now.

The CHAIRMAN. And you ask for two increases to class 4. You ask one increase from class 3 to class 4. Is that it?

Colonel SHARPE. No; one increase from class 3 to class 4.

The CHAIRMAN. And another increase from what?

Colonel SHARPE. From no class, sir. The Commissary-General's clerk is not under the civil service. This provides for the appointment of a clerk to the Commissary-General.

The CHAIRMAN. This is a temporary clerk?

Colonel SHARPE. No. He is temporary in that he is removable by the Commissary-General in case he wants to change. The civil-service rules allow that. The clerk to the Commissary-General is not a classified clerk.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Just explain to the committee why you ask for three clerks here instead of one. Is that a promotion or do you want two more men?

Colonel SHARPE. We want to promote from the lower grades to class 4.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. You have only one now.

Colonel SHARPE. Yes, sir.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. And you ask for three?

Colonel SHARPE. Yes. One of those clerks, as I understand, is to come from class 3. The other is to be selected by the Commissary-General. That position does not come under the civil-service rules.

Mr. HEMENWAY. He is private secretary to the Commissary-General?

Colonel SHARPE. Yes.

Mr. HEMENWAY. And is exempt from civil service?

Colonel SHARPE. There is only one clerk of class 4 in the office now, and it is desired to promote one clerk of class 3, who is in charge of one of the bureaus now, to class 4.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. And then make an outright appointment?

Colonel SHARPE. And then make an outright appointment of another man.

The CHAIRMAN. In these proposed changes you have taken a number of temporary clerks and increased their compensation, have you?

Colonel SHARPE. In some cases.

The CHAIRMAN. In some of them.

Colonel SHARPE. And others not.

The CHAIRMAN. You increased the number of clerks of class 1 from 14 to 26 and instead of 4 clerks of class 2 you ask for 10 clerks; you have had 3 clerks of class 3 heretofore and you ask for 5?

Colonel SHARPE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Heretofore you have had 14 clerks of class 1, and you raise that number to 23?

Colonel SHARPE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Giving in each of those cases increased compensation?

Colonel SHARPE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, as I understand it, from this fund that is given to you from the general fund allowed in the sum total to the War Department heretofore, you get a certain allowance and you yourselves arrange the compensation.

Colonel SHARPE. No, sir; the compensation is arranged by the Secretary of War.

The CHAIRMAN. Then we will put it that way. The Secretary sets aside so much for the Commissary-General's Office, and then, we will say, he says, "I will give them five \$1,400 men and six so and so men." That is made in the office?

Colonel SHARPE. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Following that proposition, is this arrangement made the same way, or do you make this arrangement?

Colonel SHARPE. This arrangement would be made, General, by the proposition of the increase——

The CHAIRMAN. This arrangement would be made now by the law.

Colonel SHARPE. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Very well. Is that the Secretary's request?

Colonel SHARPE. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. That this distribution shall be made in this form?

Colonel SHARPE. Yes, sir; as I understand it, the purpose being to take from the temporary clerks who have been there from two to three years——

The CHAIRMAN. Then I will put it in a broader way, without regard to you. Is it the request of the Secretary that there shall be a classification, identical with the classification now applicable to your clerks, of all of the temporary force allowed the War Department?

Colonel SHARPE. Not to apply to all of them, no; to a certain proportion, from one-half to two-thirds.

The CHAIRMAN. Very well, then. Now, what is the purpose of making this distribution?

Colonel SHARPE. Because this additional force will have to be retained in the Department for a number of years. The increased work of the Department due to the increased size of the Army is necessary, and these people have shown their efficiency by their work in the Department and a transfer from the temporary to the permanent roll could be made by authority of law instead of going through a civil-service examination. If the numbers were increased, as they must be, these temporary clerks must be retained there for a number of years, and it is merely a question of keeping them on the temporary roll or transferring them to the permanent roll.

The CHAIRMAN. In effect, the Secretary's recommendation of what you might call the consolidation of the temporary force is that the body of men now employed shall be retained in the service irrespective of civil service. Is that it?

Colonel SHARPE. Without regard to civil-service examination. Their efficiency and record have shown their capacity to do the work.

The CHAIRMAN. They have to go through the regular examination of the civil service?

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Oh, no.

Colonel SHARPE. No; it is not intended that they should.

The CHAIRMAN. That is exactly what I wanted to reach. It is not the proposition of the Department to subject these men to the civil-service examination?

Colonel SHARPE. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. But that they should be included in the regular force under what might be called efficiency of work during their length of service?

Colonel SHARPE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. That is the proposition, is it?

Colonel SHARPE. Mr. Scofield can explain that to you.

Mr. SCOTFIELD. If you will allow me to read the note of the Secretary on page 126, I think it will explain the whole situation:

"If Congress shall provide for an increase in the permanent classified force, as contemplated by the estimates submitted, it is recommended that provision be made by law that such increase in the permanent force may be filled, in the discretion of the Secretary of

War, by the appointment of persons in the temporary service of the Department who shall have been in that service for not less than twelve months immediately preceding the date when the appropriation becomes effective, and that any conflicting provisions of the civil-service law be waived for that purpose only. It is the intention, if such authority be conferred, to appoint only those in the temporary service whose efficiency record and length of service justify such action, and where the interests of the Government would be promoted thereby."

Mr. HEMENWAY. Have you not some people in the service who have not been or will not have been there twelve months who are very efficient and whom you might want to keep?

Mr. SCOFIELD. That might be so. This is a tentative proposition.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. I suppose the same facts obtain there as in the other Departments. The bulk of these temporary clerks are the best clerks they have, on account of their age and efficiency.

Mr. HEMENWAY. I will ask you, Mr. Scofield, how long you have been in the service there?

Mr. SCOFIELD. It will be seventeen years on the 3d day of next June.

Mr. HEMENWAY. How long have you had charge of men there as chief of division or as assistant chief; or, I will ask you, how long you have had charge of men in the office?

Mr. SCOFIELD. I was not a chief of division or assistant chief exactly. I served in an analogous position.

Mr. HEMENWAY. I am putting it in the other way. How long have you had charge of other men in the Department?

Mr. SCOFIELD. For upward of ten years.

Mr. HEMENWAY. From your experience in the Department, what do you say as to the efficiency of those temporary people as compared with the force you get through the civil service?

Mr. SCOFIELD. That is rather a general question and it is difficult to answer precisely—to answer in a categorical way.

Mr. HEMENWAY. You know what I want to get at. Are the people you have now on this temporary roll as efficient as the clerks you get through the Civil Service Commission?

Mr. SCOFIELD. Do you mean will they average as well?

Mr. HEMENWAY. Yes.

Mr. SCOFIELD. We have a very excellent force on the temporary roll without reference to the civil service. It is my judgment that we would have to employ a larger number of people this way to get the same number of good clerks as compared with the civil service. In other words, through the civil-service examination, the winnowing of the chaff is done there, and with us it has to be done after the clerks come into the office.

Mr. HEMENWAY. But I speak of your force as it exists, after you have weeded out the bad and kept the good.

Mr. SCOFIELD. We have as good a force now as, I think, we could get anywhere for the salaries we are paying.

Mr. HEMENWAY. And they would have the advantage over a new force of the experience they have had from the time they were appointed until now.

Mr. SCOFIELD. Let me see if I get your question exactly. If you should ask me to say whether, if I had the power and selection, I

would take the present temporary force to conduct the affairs at the War Department rather than to supplant them in toto by men taken through the medium of the civil service, I answer unhesitatingly I should take the present force.

Mr. HEMENWAY. That is what I am driving at. Do you think it would be to the best interests of the Government to continue the present force rather than to supplant them and supply their places through the civil service?

Mr. SCOFIELD. Unquestionably, in my judgment.

The CHAIRMAN. In connection with your consolidation plan, Mr. Scofield, do you not think it would be a wiser course to let this body of subordinates whom we call temporary continue in the appropriation for another year as they are?

Mr. SCOFIELD. I do not.

The CHAIRMAN. You think you had better make your fight now?

Mr. SCOFIELD. I thought a year ago that we could just as well do it then. The committee said they thought we could do it better now, and I am of the opinion now, as I was then, that now is the accepted time, that now is the good time to do it. I do not see any reason for continuing as temporary employees a body of excellent people who have been temporary for three years and are likely to be temporary for three or four years more.

The CHAIRMAN. But who were originally promised nothing but temporary places.

Mr. SCOFIELD. They have no claims, you know, except the necessities of the service, and the interests of the service will be subserved by making them permanent, for this reason: That we are daily subject to the loss of good men from this temporary force, men who are offered better positions outside, who resign and accept those outside positions.

The CHAIRMAN. Don't you think that for the success of your proposition, with which I wholly agree, you will be stronger when we come to make this bill up again, which will not be until this time a year later? Do you not think you will be stronger for your proposition of success by letting the current law, as we call it, run?

Mr. SCOFIELD. Conditions, of course, will change—

The CHAIRMAN. You are asking Congress to reverse a position that it has taken, and, perhaps, the declaration made upon the floor of the House, in order to secure a continuance of this temporary force, that when the time came for a transfer, either into the regular establishment or a fixed temporary establishment, that civil service should run. Do you not think you are making a blunder by saying that that period has been reached now? Understand, your force is secure, your force is there. Congress recognizes the necessity for the clerical force; it will appropriate for that clerical force. Do you think it is the time now to go in and ask Congress to make that change?

Mr. SCOFIELD. If the Civil Service Commission can by the process of a scholastic or academic examination, succeeded by six months' probationary service, give us satisfactory clerical assistance, we certainly can get equally satisfactory clerical assistance by actual service ranging from twelve months to two years, on the very class of work for which we want to employ these persons. In other words, I believe that demonstrated capacity and fitness for a situation, as exhibited by the temporary clerks for the last three years, more or less, is as good, if not a better test, than any civil-service examination, supplemented

by this six months' probationary, as against our twelve months; and therefore I do not believe that any injustice is done to the Civil Service Commission, to the civil-service law, to the civil-service principle, or to its adherents by making a transfer as proposed; and, I say, unpopular as it may be in the House or anywhere else—and I am a civil-service man——

The CHAIRMAN. I think in your argument you are begging the main point of the proposition.

Mr. SCOTFIELD. Then I do not understand it exactly, General.

The CHAIRMAN. Very well. I do not know that I did, but suppose that I said in connection with the argument upon this bill when it was under discussion on the floor of the House, suppose I made a promise to the House that when the time came for action in regard to this body we call temporary, their continuance being necessary to the conduct of the General Government work, that by virtue of their employment, "temporary," not a single obligation of civil service was to be set aside, but these men become, right from the beginning, the same as any other men on the rolls. Now, the time may come, and perhaps sooner than you think, when the friends of that proposition might say, "Oh well, these men have done good service; let us vote them into the regular service."

Now the question is whether this is the time to go to Congress and do that now, when I tell you that I think—and I am going to look before the time comes—that I may be of record wherein I have distinctly pledged, having had charge of this bill, that this temporary force should go through the same detail requirements, letting experience run its average, as it runs in every one of the Departments, as well as efficiency, as well as good conduct, get their pro rata of value, do you think now is the time to go to Congress and ask for that transfer?

Mr. SCOTFIELD. Mr. Chairman, of course I have nothing to say about your pledges, or the pledges of the committee. I knew nothing about that and did not have that in mind when I made the remark, but that does not alter my conviction. I do not believe that any honest friend of civil service can make any objection to this proposition. I think that the time has come now, instead of in the future, as you foreshadow.

The CHAIRMAN. These men are suffering no injury; they are in their status.

Mr. SCOTFIELD. They are suffering no injury, but——

The CHAIRMAN. They are doing their work and getting their compensation.

Mr. SCOTFIELD. I say they are suffering no injury, but the service——

The CHAIRMAN. Is the service suffering?

Mr. SCOTFIELD. It is in behalf of the service I am speaking. As I have told you here every day or every few days, men are resigning from our temporary force and going into better positions in civil life which these good times give them, and so we lose them, after training them. We can not tell them that we have any assurance of keeping them. They come to us, and have been for the last three years, and say when we get——

The CHAIRMAN. Do they not get correspondingly g y to the pay the regular force gets?

Mr. SCOTFIELD. Does the temporary force?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes; the pay of the temporary force?

Mr. SCOFIELD. That is rather a difficult question to answer, for this reason: I will say this much; that the rates of pay in temporary are very much lower than the regular; they will average lower. For example, in the regular force you know we have class 4, \$1,800; class 3, \$1,600; class 2, \$1,400, and class 1, \$1,200, and nothing lower than \$1,000 on the regular roll. I do not think there is a single case of a clerical appointment on the regular roll where the person gets less than \$1,000 a year. On the temporary roll, on the contrary, we have I do not think in the whole Department more than two \$1,800 clerks, perhaps three or four \$1,600 clerks, about an equal number of \$1,400 clerks, and then they go down to \$1,200 and \$1,000, \$900, \$840, and some of them \$720.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you anything to say, gentlemen, to the Commissary-General, who is here—anything more on his item?

Colonel SHARPE. I would only like to ask in case the proposition of the temporary force being made the regular force be not carried out, that consideration should be given to the request for the increase of certain classes in the permanent force as it now exists.

The CHAIRMAN. In case the plan or schedule that you submit here, which is made upon the consolidation, is not approved, you think you ought to revise your estimates as to your other force?

Colonel SHARPE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. As to what you call your permanent force?

Colonel SHARPE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How many permanent force have you?

Colonel SHARPE. Thirty-six, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Very well. Suppose you send us in to-morrow a revised estimate to take the place of the other proposition; or, if you have it here, please leave it with us.

Colonel SHARPE. No; I haven't it with me.

The CHAIRMAN. What, you think, in justice should be due your office during the next year, on the theory that your temporary force remains temporary, just as it is to-day.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, Mr. Scofield, we will commence at the beginning of your department, page 124. What is your salary to-day?

Mr. SCOFIELD. Three thousand dollars.

The CHAIRMAN. I see there is an increase here of \$500.

Mr. SCOFIELD. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Why?

Mr. SCOFIELD. Because the Secretary directed that it be inserted. For some time before I became chief clerk two Secretaries had made a request for \$1,000 increase in the salary of my predecessor, Mr. Tweedale. The recommendation was made three times, and the third time we were allowed \$500. The Secretary of War still believed that \$1,000 was due and he asked for an increase of \$500, which would make the thousand dollars which has been recommended three times.

The CHAIRMAN. Why is the salary of the clerk to the Secretary increased from \$2,250 to \$2,400?

Mr. SCOFIELD. That is the same proposition.

The CHAIRMAN. You want a chief telegrapher at \$1,800?

Mr. SCOFIELD. Yes, sir; that position is at present filled by a temporary clerk who used to be a regular clerk in the War Department.

The CHAIRMAN. What duties did he perform before?

Mr. SCOFIELD. He was a clerk on the regular roll, and was telegrapher previous to the Spanish war.

The CHAIRMAN. What was his salary at that time?

Mr. SCOFIELD. Twelve hundred dollars.

The CHAIRMAN. Then he has had an increase of \$600 in a year?

Mr. SCOFIELD. He was a regular clerk at \$1,200 when the Spanish war broke out. Having been an old signal-corps man he got a commission as lieutenant in the Signal Corps, which paid him, with allowances, about \$1,900 or \$2,000, and he continued on duty, organizing that telegraph office, which grew from one man (himself) to a force of 22 or 23 telegraphers and 10 or 12 clerks. Of course it has been reduced since. Then he was mustered out as a volunteer officer, and on being mustered out, instead of being appointed at \$1,200 he was appointed a temporary clerk at \$1,800, which was a reduction in his salary of several hundred dollars.

The CHAIRMAN. Where would he come in if the reorganization is not made?

Mr. SCOFIELD. He would continue as a temporary clerk.

The CHAIRMAN. "Five clerks of class 4 instead of four." Are they on the temporary roll?

Mr. SCOFIELD. No, sir; that is an increase of one clerk of class 4.

The CHAIRMAN. Are the others on the temporary roll?

Mr. SCOFIELD. These clerks are all regulars.

The CHAIRMAN. These are new men?

Mr. SCOFIELD. They are additions to the regular force.

The CHAIRMAN. You mean that you want this increase under the civil service?

Mr. SCOFIELD. This is an increase we ask for in contemplation of your allowing us to appoint clerks from the temporary roll.

The CHAIRMAN. That is your purpose?

Mr. SCOFIELD. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Suppose you give us a recast of these paragraphs under existing law, which can be done in an hour or two, and then insert in each of your paragraphs what you think you ought to have under the increased regular force and for these proficient employees of yours that have had two years' training. Some of them will go before the civil-service board and secure appointments.

Mr. SCOFIELD. A number of them have already done so.

Mr. HEMENWAY. Take the regular force, and if you want any increases in salary or promotions insert them, keeping the temporary force separate.

Mr. SCOFIELD. For 1901 you appropriated for the regular force \$1,343,146, and for the temporary force you appropriated a lump sum of \$600,000, or a total of \$1,943,146. That was for the regular and temporary forces combined. Our estimates, as we have made them, contemplate \$1,700,836 for the regular force and \$266,790 for the temporary force, a combined amount of \$1,967,626, which makes the estimates for the regular and temporary forces of the War Department \$24,480 more than was appropriated for the same purposes this year. We are asking for \$357,690 more for regular clerks and we are asking for \$333,210 less for temporary clerks.

Mr. HEMENWAY. An increase of about \$24,000?

Mr. SCOFIELD. Yes, sir; but instead of giving us \$600,000 for

temporary clerks and \$1,343,000 for regular clerks, we ask you to give us \$266,000 for temporary clerks and \$1,700,000 for regular clerks.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. I want for my benefit an estimate of the same amount of money you are estimating for now, together with an estimate so as to allow the increase of wages of these temporary clerks out of that money, provided we do not agree to your present organization.

Mr. SCOFIELD. I do not want to mislead the committee. When we asked for this increase we did not propose in every case to take a temporary man and put him into one of these high salaried positions; that would discriminate against the regulars with their greater length of service, but we propose to make these promotions strictly on merit.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

STATEMENT OF COL. THEODORE A. BINGHAM, IN CHARGE OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, Colonel, you want no addition to your force proper in the office. Can not you get along with your present appropriation, \$33,000?

Colonel BINGHAM. Well, we can do it, but we can not do the work that is necessary.

The CHAIRMAN. You want for your grounds, etc., \$2,000 more?

Colonel BINGHAM. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You want one more man at the Executive Mansion?

Colonel BINGHAM. No, sir; at the grounds. It is another watchman outside in the grounds. We have not quite enough.

The CHAIRMAN. You want one additional man in Monument Park; is that new?

Colonel BINGHAM. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Where is that?

Colonel BINGHAM. That is the great park of sixty-odd acres south of the White House. The watchmen at the Monument are unable to attend to all these duties. We handle 150,000 to 160,000 visitors a year. These two watchmen that are mentioned here were asked for last year, in my original estimate, and you gave me all but them.

The CHAIRMAN. Why do you want any watchman at Mount Vernon Park? Is that really necessary?

Colonel BINGHAM. Because we need him; it saves asking for another man. While he is not engaged particularly at Mount Vernon Park, he is engaged in the territory around there, the little triangles that are in that section of the town, and it was a great relief when he did not have to be at Mount Vernon Park. You see, we have twelve or thirteen reservations in that vicinity. The minute you have a triangle and improve it, then the chickens that belong to the neighbors get on it, and the small boys destroy the flowers and shrubbery, and it requires a watchman to protect the property. At present there is not much to be done at Mount Vernon Park, but the watchman has adjacent reservations which cover quite an area of the city. The fountain that I moved out of Mount Vernon Park down to the intersection of New Jersey avenue and Massachusetts avenue was a handsome one, of cast iron. I put it up at the intersection of New Jersey avenue and Massa-

chusetts avenue, in front of a school, and I have been compelled to ask Major Sylvester to help me with his city police to protect it. The boys get in there and they commit nuisances; they bursted every piece of projecting iron and pulled the flowers and the shrubbery. That is a tough part of the town, you know, and there must be somebody to look after the Government property.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. I see at the top of page 144 that you increase the salary of watchmen from \$660 to \$720. Does that bring up your estimate from \$11,000 to \$14,000?

Colonel BINGHAM. That is a request to increase the pay of the day watchmen. The night watchmen get \$60 a month and the day watchmen \$55 a month. As a matter of fact, the day watchman has a harder time than the night watchman. He has to walk a great deal more, and this year I put all these park watchmen in uniform, and they are inspected every day. Since you gave me this sergeant I have been able to do all this. We caught several of the watchmen disobeying the rules, and we got rid of some who were old, and things are all in good shape now. Of course I think the day watchmen ought to have as much salary as the night watchmen. The city police get \$75 a month. My men have to pay for their uniforms out of their pockets, and the day watchman really needs the increase because he is more on exhibition.

The CHAIRMAN. Colonel Bingham, why do you increase 20 watchmen from \$660 to \$720?

Colonel BINGHAM. I have just been talking about that. The reason is this, Mr. Chairman. In the first place the day watchmen really have more to do. These 20 men are day watchmen. The night watchmen get \$720.

The CHAIRMAN. Your proposition is to raise your entire force to \$720?

Colonel BINGHAM. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. To make the whole force uniform?

Colonel BINGHAM. Yes, sir. The day watchmen now get \$55 a month and the night watchmen get \$60 a month. The work of the day watchmen is more arduous. He is more on his feet. He has considerable more to do. He is more in evidence as regards his uniform, and \$60 a month is pretty little pay for a man who does as much as they do. With the sergeant that you gave me last year I have been able to have an inspection every day of this force, and the next morning I get the sergeant's report, and I can tell when and where the men are on duty and what is going on.

STATE, WAR, AND NAVY BUILDING.

MR. G. W. BAIRD, SUPERINTENDENT STATE, WAR, AND NAVY BUILDING.

The CHAIRMAN. I see that you want one additional fireman?

Mr. BAIRD. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You also want one additional laborer?

Mr. BAIRD. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. One additional charwoman?

Mr. BAIRD. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And one gardener at \$720?

Mr. BAIRD. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. That gardener is for the purpose of putting in these plots?

Mr. BAIRD. Yes, sir; something like the Treasury Department, but not so elaborate. The Secretary of War told me to make that estimate, and I think he told me that he would write you a note, and if you have not received it already, you will get it.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you do this work with one gardener?

Mr. BAIRD. Yes, sir; with one laborer to help him.

The CHAIRMAN. You think that is the cheapest way?

Mr. BAIRD. Yes, sir; and in winter time we can make this gardener tote wood.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you desire to say anything special on your wants?

Mr. BAIRD. Yes, sir.

I made the estimate for our coal on the figures of last year. The price of coal went up. The coal contract is \$4.63 a ton for this fiscal year. Last year it was \$4.24 a ton. Last year we burned 5,325.68 tons. The same amount of coal this year will cost us \$2,500 more. Our contracts were made in May, and I spent a great deal of the money I had at that time in the purchase of coal to run over this year. I do not think we will burn \$2,500 more coal this year, but I am pretty sure that we will be compelled to spend more money for coal this year than we did last year. So far this year we have burned almost exactly the same amount that we burned last year, but we are doing better in the matter of producing our light, which is the biggest consideration. We have this one compound engine, from which we furnish the day load, but the load is increasing all the time. As you know, we light the White House and one or two public buildings around there. I would rather do that. It makes a heavier load on my dynamos, but it makes a smaller cost per unit, and the Government gets the benefit of it.

The CHAIRMAN. Where do you propose to put the elevator for which an appropriation of \$8,000 is asked.

Mr. BAIRD. In a stair pit on the east side. There are only two elevators on that side of the building and one of them is right in front of the Secretary's door. The north wing and the south wing are isolated on two floors, so we are obliged to run a freight elevator on the east side of the building, and it is very embarrassing for the Secretary of the Navy to get in an elevator where there is freight. Sometimes Senators come up there. Really there is no way out of the difficulty, and I thought if I had a freight elevator to run by electric current it would be a great help to us.

The CHAIRMAN. What do you estimate the total cost will be?

Mr. BAIRD. It will be about \$9,000. We really need that elevator.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it needed?

Mr. BAIRD. Yes, sir; I think it is very much needed.

The CHAIRMAN. How many elevators are there in that building?

Mr. BAIRD. Eight.

The CHAIRMAN. How many people are in that building?

Mr. BAIRD. Three thousand one hundred. The number of employees has increased 50 per cent since the Spanish war.

The CHAIRMAN. You say there are 3,100 employees.

Mr. BAIRD. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. I suppose a considerable number of that force does not use the elevators.

Mr. BAIRD. I think they nearly all use the elevators?

The CHAIRMAN. They all use them? What about the people on the lower floors?

Mr. BAIRD. The people in the subbasement have very little use for the elevators.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there anything else that you desire to say?

Mr. BAIRD. Yes, sir. Last year when I was here I explained to the committee that I might need to change one of the small engines for a compound engine in order to save coal. This is yesterday's log sheet [exhibiting paper] and I have made a condensed statement from it. We run our big compound engine eight hours a day and we get 0.9025 amperes per pound of coal. We run the little engine at night and it gives us 0.489 amperes, considerably less than half an ampere, showing that the compound engine is twice as economical. If we run the big engine at night, it is too large for the light load, and I will try to see if I can not make an exchange of one of the small simple engines. I could dispose of that engine by auction and the money would go to the Government. Then we could get one of the little compound engines and in that way I could cut the night load in two so far as expenses are concerned. That would be decidedly economical.

I will tell you about the additional fireman. In order to take care of their people the Navy Department has rented a building near by and a fireman is needed. I send a fellow over there, to poke up the fire, but at nighttime there is no one at all.

The CHAIRMAN. That is the watchman?

Mr. BAIRD. No, sir; the fireman. And we need a charwoman to keep the place clean.

The CHAIRMAN. That is, one fireman. Is that an additional fireman?

Mr. BAIRD. Yes, sir; and one laborer and gardener.

The CHAIRMAN. Suppose that all the grounds are put under the control of Colonel Bingham, then you would not need the gardener?

Mr. BAIRD. No, sir; I would not.

The CHAIRMAN. Suppose the beautifying of the grounds surrounding the public buildings is placed in the hands of Colonel Bingham, just the same as the other parks, then you would not require any gardener?

Mr. BAIRD. No, sir; I would not.

The CHAIRMAN. Nor are you specially desirous of taking that care?

Mr. BAIRD. I would rather have the gardener, because then I would have the use of him in the winter in connection with some other work.

FRIDAY, *November 30, 1900.***OFFICE OF THE TREASURER, UNITED STATES.****STATEMENT OF MR. ELLIS H. ROBERTS, TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES.**

The CHAIRMAN. I see your first item is a deputy assistant treasurer at \$3,400?

Mr. ROBERTS. You have before you, doubtless, the letter of the Secretary covering this ground.

The CHAIRMAN. It is in the Book of Estimates, and when the Book of Estimates is fully made up we will get it. That gives us the reasons for the deputy assistant treasurer?

Mr. ROBERTS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Has the request for a deputy ever been made to this committee, or is this an original request?

Mr. ROBERTS. It is an original request.

The CHAIRMAN. It is bona fide No. 1?

Mr. ROBERTS. It is No. 1. The letter sets it out more at length than I will take this morning. During the last fiscal year the manual signatures made by the Treasurer and the assistant treasurer were 406,829, exclusive of all facsimiles, and the number grows with each quarter. Now, it frequently happens that I am not able to visit my divisions by reason of the great pressure of this routine work. The value of a Treasurer is to keep track of all of his divisions. I have nine divisions and the office of the chief clerk. It should be the practical service of the Treasurer to watch those divisions every day or certainly every few days, but by reason of the fact that the signing takes up so much time that can hardly be done. Also it occurs that the letters are very numerous. I have frequently to write them myself or dictate them myself, and certainly I want to know the contents of the letters which I sign in such great haste that is sometimes impracticable. Now the committee ought not to ask Bureau officers to sign letters without the ability to read them and thoroughly to understand them after written by the chiefs of divisions. Four hundred and six thousand signatures a year is a very large number for two people. The warrants of course—

The CHAIRMAN. You mean 406,000 letters?

Mr. ROBERTS. Letters and warrants.

The CHAIRMAN. All of which require personal signature?

Mr. ROBERTS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And must have a personal signature—the law indicates that?

Mr. ROBERTS. The personal signature of the Treasurer or assistant treasurer. Now the warrants are initialed. Those we have to take upon the initials of the clerks who compare them with the books. The letters involve very often questions of policy, so that they should be read carefully by the signing officer, and the work is such that one has to be on the run, so to speak, all the while. The committee ought to provide that such important work should be done with deliberation. Now, by making a deputy assistant treasurer he can sign some of these warrants which are checked up by chiefs of divisions and therefore do not involve any questions of policy, and then the head of the office

can study his correspondence and give attention to the work of the several divisions; so it occurs to me the salary of the deputy assistant will be many times saved to the Government.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Treasurer, is the assistant treasurer an officer confirmed by the Senate?

Mr. ROBERTS. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You are the only officer confirmed by the Senate?

Mr. ROBERTS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Therefore the deputy assistant, should that be allowed, would run on the same footing as every other civil-service appointee?

Mr. ROBERTS. It should be, if you will permit me to suggest, under the civil service. The assistant treasurer is appointed by the President upon the nomination of the Secretary, theoretically—

The CHAIRMAN. But not confirmed by the Senate?

Mr. ROBERTS. No; but of course in reality on the nomination of the Treasurer.

The CHAIRMAN. About your deputy, what would be the method of procedure there?

Mr. ROBERTS. It would be, if you will permit the suggestion, simply the promotion of a person now under civil service.

The CHAIRMAN. From a lower grade to a higher?

Mr. ROBERTS. This would involve the addition of one person, and the new person my plan would be to put in at the very bottom from the civil service.

Mr. TAYLOR. I would like to know if any troubles or difficulties have arisen from the failure to have an officer of this kind—a deputy assistant treasurer? I appreciate your desire for an assistant, but I would like to know if any trouble has ever arisen?

Mr. ROBERTS. I am myself at the office from half past 8 in the morning until a quarter of 5 in the afternoon, with thirty-five minutes for luncheon. There is this constant haste that does not seem to me to be conducive to security, and there ought to be more deliberation with reference to the correspondence. My assistant treasurer said to me yesterday that during an absence of four days last week he had been greatly disturbed because he had not been able to watch two items, to wit, the issue of standard dollars, and another, which was a matter in connection with the business of the mint, because he was so driven. Of course, there is a person who is allowed to sign in the absence of the Treasurer or assistant treasurer.

Mr. TAYLOR. I do not think you quite understood my question. I asked if any errors or mistakes had arisen for want of a deputy assistant?

Mr. ROBERTS. No; I do not know of any errors. We do not mean that there shall be any errors, and that is a prominent reason why we ask for this.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, Mr. Treasurer, you ask for an additional chief of division. What additional force do you ask for in the sum total? How many people?

Mr. ROBERTS. We ask for 17 people, but we have now 22 people detailed.

The CHAIRMAN. You ask for an additional chief of division and you give us in return an assistant bookkeeper at \$2,100.

Mr. ROBERTS. No, sir; that is not quite true. I want the chief of division additional.

The CHAIRMAN. According to this, if you will read the paragraph before you on page 71—

Mr. ROBERTS. I do see it, but that was not my suggestion.

The CHAIRMAN. Assistant bookkeeper at \$2,100 is eliminated entirely from the service.

Mr. ROBERTS. That was not my intention, as the letter will show.

The CHAIRMAN. That is your letter to the Secretary?

Mr. ROBERTS. Yes, sir; which is before you, or will be, and I will hand it to the reporter as soon as we are through. May I explain the need of that chief of division?

The CHAIRMAN. You are conceding us nothing, but you are asking for an additional chief of division?

Mr. ROBERTS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, let me ask you a question. What would be your additional force you ask for under this bill?

Mr. ROBERTS. We have now 22 people detailed to my office, and I am now asking for 17 people in lieu of the 22 detailed.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. You want to give up the details?

Mr. ROBERTS. The details go back to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing and the Government Printing Office.

Mr. TAYLOR. I find it 19.

The CHAIRMAN. Where do you put in your increase of \$17,000 in compensation?

Mr. ROBERTS. These details are now paid from other funds, and are not carried on my pay roll.

The CHAIRMAN. They are included in what other fund?

Mr. ROBERTS. One pressman to the Government Printing Office—

The CHAIRMAN. Therefore your purpose is to take up those people under your control?

Mr. ROBERTS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Why?

Mr. ROBERTS. Because it will be a more fair statement of business, particularly with reference to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

The CHAIRMAN. They mostly come from that Bureau?

Mr. ROBERTS. Yes, sir; a large part of them.

The CHAIRMAN. A large part of your work is done by the transfer of clerks coming from the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. Of the 22 how many come from there?

Mr. ROBERTS. Twenty at least—I think 19 or 20.

The CHAIRMAN. In effect, in connection with working conditions to-day in your office, you ask for how much additional?

Mr. ROBERTS. I ask practically for a reduction of three.

The CHAIRMAN. You give us three?

Mr. ROBERTS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Those we will take from the Department, then?

Mr. ROBERTS. From the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

The CHAIRMAN. Whatever it may be, that to which you are debtor?

Mr. ROBERTS. In everything except the deputy assistant treasurer and this chief of division. May I explain the need of the chief of division?

The CHAIRMAN. Will you give us a list or read to us a list of the men and the details, so we can have a memorandum of it, so that when the Bureau of Engraving and Printing comes we can say: "You did not use those men and we have given them to the Treasurer."

Mr. ROBERTS. I will send you that list.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you. Are those men whom you have especially from the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, as that covers almost wholly your application—

Mr. ROBERTS. One is from the Government Printing Office; 19, I think, are from the Bureau of Engraving and Printing; but I can give it to you exactly.

The CHAIRMAN. Are those highly paid men?

Mr. ROBERTS. No, sir. My pressmen are \$1,400 men, and these detailed men are about the same or nearly the same, and the other people are one machinist, perhaps, and the others are women operators on presses, separators, etc.

The CHAIRMAN. Not high figures at all?

Mr. ROBERTS. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Are those people whom you now have in transfer under the civil service?

Mr. ROBERTS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. There will be no change in that respect whatever?

Mr. ROBERTS. No; except that if they should be added to my roll they will have to undergo another examination.

The CHAIRMAN. But being there the character of the examination is such, you think, they will have no difficulty in passing?

Mr. ROBERTS. I think not.

Mr. HEMENWAY. That is just the point I was thinking of. If you leave them off the list of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing they go out of the service; then you would get new people through the Civil Service Commission?

Mr. ROBERTS. No; that would not be my desire, and I do not think that would be the fact.

Mr. HEMENWAY. If this number of new clerks is added to your roll and cut off from the Bureau of Engraving and Printing the effect would be that they would go out of the service and you be compelled to take through the Civil Service Commission the number of clerks you are allowed, and there would be no assurance that you would get the same clerks or the same people whom you now have?

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Hemenway questions the law as to whether there can be a transfer from the Bureau of Engraving and Printing to any of the other departments of the Government. That is your position?

Mr. HEMENWAY. No; what I am driving at is: Here are 19 people, whom I understand are competent people. Now, if they are dropped from the Bureau of Printing and Engraving they go out of the service and the Treasury would be compelled to accept through the civil service 19 new people?

The CHAIRMAN. Would be compelled to ask for 19 new people?

Mr. HEMENWAY. Now, the great probability is, you would not get those same people at all.

The CHAIRMAN. That is easily solved by inquiry of the commission.

Mr. ROBERTS. The process is this: I ask for the transfer of A B from the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, or his appointment, to my roll, at such a salary, and the commission orders A B before it for examination, and if he or she passes the examination he or she comes upon my roll.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you think they would be apt to pass another examination?

Mr. ROBERTS. Yes; that has been the practice.

The CHAIRMAN. You know better than I do, of course.

Mr. ROBERTS. We have been in the habit of taking them steadily.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. As a matter of course, you can not transfer from the Bureau of Printing and Engraving to your office?

Mr. HEMENWAY. If they are dropped from the number of employees of the Bureau of Printing and Engraving of course they are out of the service and you are provided with so many new clerks. Now, I do not know the people and do not care anything about them, only what I was seeking to avoid was 19 people going out of the service, who are probably competent people, and 19 new people coming into the service.

The CHAIRMAN. I see your point, exactly. The treasurer's point, however, is this, and I am not so sure I can hold with him, that he asks for the transfer of this number of men, and you claim that before these men now in his office doing transfer service can be appointed they must undergo a civil-service examination, which they grant, but the Civil Service Commissioners may say there is nothing in their power to confine this examination, after these men are dropped, to this body of men solely and alone, and it becomes general.

Mr. ROBERTS. The practice has been for years, ever since I came in at all events, I can not go back of that, to have not a competitive examination, but an examination simply to show competence, and there is no competition. Now, one other point. You do not appropriate to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing by classification as you do for me, but you give a lump sum, and therefore there will be no graduation of persons to be dismissed. There would be simply a deduction of so much money, but I think the practice would meet Mr. Hemenway's question.

The CHAIRMAN. Of course you know more of the practice of your Department, because this is simply a transfer in your Department. You are a division of the Treasury Department, and the Bureau of Engraving and Printing is another, and therefore it is only a transfer of one part of the Department to another. You state what has been the practice and you think that you can stand upon your interpretation for this purpose?

Mr. ROBERTS. That has been the unbroken practice.

The CHAIRMAN. If that has been, you can stand upon it. Now, would it not be well for you—perhaps this is a little exceptional—when you are sending us your letter in regard to changes, to either telephone or write to the Civil Service Commission and to state that after having consulted with the subcommittee on appropriations that you have asked for so and so, and, if the subcommittee on appropriations grants the change in the paragraph as you request, whether or not you can secure this body of people?

Mr. ROBERTS. Provided they pass the examination, of course?

The CHAIRMAN. I understand your proposition. Suppose we leave it to you to find out?

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Let me make an amendment to that request, if the Chairman will permit. Suppose you ask this question, if a transfer can be made from the Bureau of Engraving and Printing to your Department. I know it can not be done because I tried it, and the

Secretary of the Treasury stated it can not be done; that they can not transfer from the Bureau of Engraving and Printing to the Treasury Department, and you also can not transfer from the office of the Public Printer to your Department?

Mr. ROBERTS. That is different. A transfer can not be made from the Government Printing Office; but it has been made during all my time from the Bureau of Engraving and Printing under the conditions I stated.

Mr. TAYLOR. The Bureau of Engraving and Printing being a part of the Treasury?

Mr. ROBERTS. Yes, sir; and the Government Printing Office not being so.

Mr. TAYLOR. Suppose they do not pass the examination; that would not prevent them from remaining on the roll as they are?

Mr. ROBERTS. No, except the practice will rather be that they should go back to the Bureau. The Bureau always has vacancies; can always employ people who are trained as these people are.

Mr. TAYLOR. They would not lose their positions?

Mr. ROBERTS. No. I should be very sorry, to answer Mr. Hemenway's question at large, to have to take new people in the place of these, because I desire their experience.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. You ask for one additional chief here. Where is the division over which he is to preside?

Mr. ROBERTS. That is what I would be very glad to state. The new financial law provides there shall be established in the office of the Treasurer a division of issues and redemption. That we began at once upon the passage of the law of March 14. This is new work and it involves new accounts, the keeping of the general fund separate from the reserve fund and the trust funds against these several classes of certificates. Such a division has been maintained with an assistant bookkeeper in charge. It is, as you can well see, one of the most important in the office and should be under the charge of a chief of division. It is additional work also, as you can see; new accounts and the redemption of United States notes and Treasury notes in gold, other exchange given for gold so as to keep the reserve always complete; so it makes a new class of work, so that it is not simply the promotion of the person in charge that is essential but the addition of a man for work; but my thought with reference to this man would be to have a chief of division, and I should put in a new person at the bottom through the civil service, and, by the way, I have got a very good man, through the civil service, from your district—

Mr. LIVINGSTON. You have got one of the best you could get.

Mr. ROBERTS. A very good man, indeed.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. I understand that is a new division under the law passed March 14?

Mr. ROBERTS. Yes, sir.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. And is now presided over by him?

Mr. ROBERTS. By the assistant bookkeeper, Mr. Manson.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Is that the man here in brackets whom you propose to drop?

Mr. ROBERTS. I do not want him dropped.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Would he be the chief?

Mr. ROBERTS. That would be my thought, and put a new man at the bottom.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. If you promote him, you want to appoint another man as assistant bookkeeper?

Mr. ROBERTS. Yes, sir; push them right up along the line.

Mr. TAYLOR. Real civil service?

Mr. ROBERTS. Exactly.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. With a man as high as that could you not go on the outside and get him and let the civil service alone?

Mr. ROBERTS. The law does not permit it; and more than that, I should not be willing personally, if it rested with me, to take a man from the outside to do that particular work.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. It is clerical?

Mr. ROBERTS. It is clerical, but not simply clerical.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. I thought it was a business proposition?

Mr. ROBERTS. It does involve many business propositions.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. I do not see how civil service will help that; I did not know that civil service had anything to do with business.

Mr. ROBERTS. That is a broad field; some time or other I would be very glad to talk it over with you, but the committee would not be willing to listen to me; they may desire to listen to you.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the assistant treasurer of the United States give bond?

Mr. ROBERTS. No, sir; the only man in my bureau who gives bond is myself.

The CHAIRMAN. How about your assistant bookkeeper at \$2,100? Did you in any plan in connection with this paragraph of the bill contemplate giving him up?

Mr. ROBERTS. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Then it is an error on the part of the Department?

Mr. ROBERTS. Yes; I went over this matter with Mr. Vanderlip, who has charge of these things, and he agreed with me as to the point. The letter which I shall leave with you after stating the reasons as I have to you, says:

"The estimate covers such a position at \$2,500 a year," and there is no suggestion of dropping anybody. It was not in my mind because the work is additionally made necessary by the new law, and we ought to have an additional man, but I do not want to put a green man at this work, and, especially, I want to push people up and bring in a new man at the lowest salary.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Mr. Vanderlip put that paragraph in brackets?

Mr. ROBERTS. No; it is made up by the division of bookkeeping and warrants. The chief must have read the letter carelessly.

The CHAIRMAN. Which do you most desire and find most useful, six chiefs of divisions—that is, an increase of one, and the elimination of an assistant bookkeeper at \$2,100—or the five chiefs of division that you now have and continue the assistant bookkeeper?

Mr. ROBERTS. Oh, the six chiefs. This work ought not to be under anything less than a chief of division. The law provides distinctly for the establishment of a division, and I should prefer the six chiefs if I could not have the assistant bookkeeper also; but Congress has seen fit to increase the work of the office —

The CHAIRMAN. I understand that —

Mr. ROBERTS. And, if you will permit me to say here, it would be only fair and proper.

The CHAIRMAN. Relative and proper for the necessary work?

Mr. ROBERTS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. But you would prefer six chiefs with the elimination of the assistant bookkeeper?

Mr. ROBERTS. If that is necessary, but I should be very sorry to lose the assistant bookkeeper.

The CHAIRMAN. Now come down to the 22 extra counters—you now ask 30?

Mr. ROBERTS. The letter goes into that again, that these people, the 8 expert counters, are substitutes for persons now detailed in my office to take the place of people—

The CHAIRMAN. In other words, this increase is not a part of your scheme?

Mr. ROBERTS. Yes, sir; under the scheme it involves the dropping from my office of the persons employed by the Bureau.

The CHAIRMAN. Where do you drop here? I do not see any dropped.

Mr. ROBERTS. May I make plain the fact I have now 22 people on my roll who are not paid from this fund at all. Those 8 will be paid from my roll and will no longer be detailed from the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, and if you will permit me to say right there, that is one of the things—

The CHAIRMAN. How long have you had these men detailed?

Mr. ROBERTS. They are detailed for one hundred and twenty days and then again for one hundred and twenty days.

The CHAIRMAN. Are they in fact continuing on your roll?

Mr. ROBERTS. They have been continuous, this full number and more, on my roll since last February, when it became apparent to me that the new financial law would be passed, and it became obvious that there would be a great demand for small notes, silver certificates, and we began working two extra sets of hands.

The CHAIRMAN. Sixteen hours' work?

Mr. ROBERTS. Sixteen hours; yes, sir; two sets eight hours a day, and now we are working beyond the proper limits of our presses. We are turning out 72 packages of 1,000 sheets a day, of ones, twos, fives, tens, and twenties. Now we have lost on the ones in my reserve vault, since July, \$2,000,000; that is to say, we have had to give out \$2,000,000 more than we have been able to print in connection with other things. We shall in my judgment be compelled to keep up this rate of printing during the coming fiscal year, and if we can at all reason from the past there will have to be an increase rather than a diminution in the printing.

The CHAIRMAN. In other words, as you see your work ahead there is nothing that can indicate the return of this transfer force?

Mr. ROBERTS. Not at all, and it does not seem to me quite business like that persons should be permanently employed in one bureau and paid on the roll of another bureau.

The CHAIRMAN. That is what is called the decency and order of life?

Mr. ROBERTS. I thank you for the phrase, Mr. Chairman. I am very much obliged to you gentlemen for your courtesy.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE TREASURER,
Washington, D. C., September 13, 1900.

Sir: The estimates for the working force of this office for the fiscal year 1902 are herewith submitted:

They include an addition of \$3,400 for a deputy assistant treasurer, to be appointed

by the Secretary of the Treasury and authorized to perform such duties as may be assigned to him by the Treasurer of the United States. The need of such help in the administration of the office is imperative. During the last fiscal year the manual signatures made by the Treasurer and the Assistant Treasurer were 406,829, exclusive of all facsimiles, and the number grows with each quarter. As the letters, warrants, and checks are presented at irregular intervals, this task breaks in at all hours, and engrosses a large share of the time of the signing officers. The best interests of the service require that the Treasurer should visit his divisions frequently, while a careful officer will wish personally to write or dictate many of the letters of business and to be familiar with the contents of all. To permit such care and oversight, a deputy assistant treasurer will be worth to the Government much more than his salary.

In carrying out the provisions of the act of March 14, 1900, the records and accounts relating to the issue of United States notes, gold certificates, silver certificates, and currency certificates have been collected and placed in charge of a single person. The grave responsibility involved, the technical knowledge called for, and the experience consequent make it proper that this work should be in the hands of a chief of division. The estimate covers such a position at \$2,500 a year.

For several years the practice has been for this office to employ on detail a pressman from the Government Printing Office, and pressmen, separators, and feeders from the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, who were on the rolls of those branches. The unusual and continuous demand for notes and certificates of small denominations has rendered such details more numerous during the past year than ever before. Each bureau should, obviously, under normal conditions have a force adequate for the public business imposed upon it, while details should be used only for emergencies.

The recommendation is therefore submitted that the number of persons now employed in this class of work in this office may be covered by the estimates, and additions made accordingly, so that other branches of the service be relieved to that extent, to wit: Two pressmen, at \$1,400 a year each; 8 expert counters, at \$720 a year each; 6 separators, at \$660 a year each; 1 assistant messenger, at \$720.

It will be fair to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing that these changes shall be provided for in the deficiency bill, so that they may take place at an early day.

These recommendations propose an addition of only two to the force in the Office of the Treasurer. Other requests relate only to transfers from other rolls of employees now detailed.

The sums covered by these estimates are:

Salaries, Office of the Treasurer of the United States	\$311, 540
Salaries, Office of the Treasurer of the United States (national currency, to be reimbursed by national banks)	71, 040

Respectfully,

ELLIS H. ROBERTS,
Treasurer of the United States.

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, November 30, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith copy of a communication from the Treasurer of the United States of this date in relation to an error in the estimates submitted by him for the clerical force of his office for the next fiscal year.

It is respectfully recommended that provision be made for an additional chief of division, as requested in his communication.

The substance of this communication will be communicated to the Speaker of the House of Representatives when Congress convenes.

Respectfully,

O. L. SPAULDING,
Acting Secretary.

HON. J. G. CANNON,
Chairman, Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE TREASURER,
Washington, D. C., November 30, 1900.

SIR: An error in some way crept into the estimates for 1902 for this office. The new financial law in establishing a division of issues and redemption here imposes so much more work and of such a character that a chief of division is required, not in place of an assistant bookkeeper, but as an addition to our force.

The importance of the division calls for a chief; the expansion of work will not be met by a mere change of title. A real addition in number of persons is requested and the retention of the assistant bookkeeper.

Respectfully,

ELLIS H. ROBERTS,
Treasurer of the United States.

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

STATEMENT OF MR. JAMES C. WHEELER, ACTING COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE, ACCOMPANIED BY MR. CONNOR.

The CHAIRMAN. We gave you for the current year an additional assistant commissioner at \$3,600. Is that correct?

Mr. WHEELER. Yes, sir; that was the appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. This is the first year he is doing his work?

Mr. WHEELER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Why, then, should we continue that deputy commissioner, and is there necessity for increase of his pay after six months in this service?

Mr. WHEELER. The salary that was asked for was the same as the other deputy commissioner, which was \$4,000 in the start. The work has become so very heavy and so burdensome that it was found absolutely necessary to have two deputy commissioners. Formerly there were three when the business of the office was no greater and hardly as great as it is at the present time. The work of the deputy commissioners is exactly similar. One has charge of a certain portion of the work and the other of another portion, so it relieves the commissioner—

The CHAIRMAN. They are certainly not similar.

Mr. WHEELER. They are not similar work, but the Bureau is divided up into ten or twelve divisions and each deputy has charge of certain divisions. The work of those divisions passes entirely through his hands, as he is the head of those divisions. I am the junior deputy commissioner, as you are all aware.

The CHAIRMAN. You are next to the chief?

Mr. WHEELER. There are two deputies at the present time. Colonel Williams is the senior deputy, with a salary of \$4,000 a year.

The CHAIRMAN. And you were only appointed for the current year?

Mr. WHEELER. Yes, sir; on the 1st of July, and the salary was asked for at the same rate for the reason the duties are identical.

The CHAIRMAN. How long have you been in the service?

Mr. WHEELER. I have been in the revenue service for a long number of years, I should say about twenty-five years altogether, perhaps more than that. I have occupied positions in all branches.

The CHAIRMAN. You think it is absolutely necessary to continue this deputy commissioner?

Mr. WHEELER. I have not the slightest doubt that it is a very important thing to do.

The CHAIRMAN. You think one assistant could not do the work?

Mr. WHEELER. Of course, a man may do a great deal more than he ought to do and can do properly. That is the way it has been done for a long time. As the Treasurer said here, the work is getting so great that the attention that is absolutely necessary to these important letters can not be given and get the work of the office transacted in proper time.

The CHAIRMAN. Why the increase of pay——

Mr. WHEELER. Well, as I say——

The CHAIRMAN. Before you are warm in your seat?

Mr. WHEELER. The increase of pay was asked for for the reason that before it was understood that the duties warranted that salary, and I think there is no reason why one deputy should have more than another, because his duties are similar.

The CHAIRMAN. You put it rather on the ground that the work being, as it were, equal, your compensation should be equal?

Mr. WHEELER. That is one reason.

The CHAIRMAN. How long has your chief been assistant commissioner?

Mr. WHEELER. I think he has been there during the last two years.

The CHAIRMAN. The changes have occurred since Scott, who has now gone to the Senate, was commissioner. I was wondering whether your immediate predecessor had a long experience.

Mr. WHEELER. He has had in the service a very long experience, but only about two years as deputy commissioner.

The CHAIRMAN. I think we understand that proposition. I see you desire to continue the two additional heads of divisions, do you?

Mr. WHEELER. These estimates were gotten up by Mr. Wilson before his death and I will have to defer to Mr. Connor, who is familiar with this, in regard to some of the details. These additional heads of divisions are those constituted under the new revenue laws, as I understand.

Mr. CONNOR. The act of June 13, 1898.

Mr. WHEELER. The duties are the same now as they have been, and are heavy, and will have to be continued, I should think. I do not see any reason why they should not.

Mr. CONNOR. I will say in regard to that I make all these estimates under the direction of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and I remember his conversation very well in regard to these places, and he said he was very desirous that those two heads of divisions should be continued and that they should be put on the permanent list.

The CHAIRMAN. You want these two additional chiefs of divisions?

Mr. WHEELER. Yes, sir; we want them and we need them.

The CHAIRMAN. They go out under the law; they are only for the year 1901?

Mr. WHEELER. That is all.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you give them up to us?

Mr. WHEELER. We say we need them; we want them continued for another year.

The CHAIRMAN. We come now to the "additional to one clerk of class four, and paymaster for this office, \$200;" he pays out how much?

Mr. CONNOR. Three hundred and twenty-nine thousand dollars was the amount paid out last year.

The CHAIRMAN. How much does he pay out as paymaster?

Mr. CONNOR. As actual cash that is all.

The CHAIRMAN. A little over \$300,000 he pays out?

Mr. CONNOR. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What does he get now?

Mr. WHEELER. Eighteen hundred dollars, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Why should the man get \$2,000 for paying out \$300,000.

Mr. CONNOR. There is a responsibility about that matter, and if he should lose a certain amount it would come back upon him.

The CHAIRMAN. He is a detailed \$1,800 clerk?

Mr. CONNOR. Yes, sir; to do that work.

Mr. WHEELER. That is an \$1,800 man, with this additional duty placed upon him and the responsibility of keeping the rolls of that bureau and paying out that money to the employees.

The CHAIRMAN. In other words, this is simply increasing an \$1,800 clerk by \$200 because he does this work. Does he do any work other than this work?

Mr. CONNOR. This is only a very small part of it.

The CHAIRMAN. Does it keep him busy to do this amount of disbursing?

Mr. CONNOR. Not all the time, no; but he does this other work in addition.

Mr. WHEELER. This one clerk has simply charge of that particular work. It is simply a side issue to the amount of work which he does.

The CHAIRMAN. Does he give bond to the Department?

Mr. CONNOR. No, he does not.

The CHAIRMAN. This man gives no bond?

Mr. CONNOR. He gives no bond, but he is personally responsible after the check is received from the regular paymaster of the Department.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Then, why do you not go to the regular disbursing officer and get paid for your people?

Mr. CONNOR. They can not do it.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Why not?

Mr. CONNOR. Because it has been—

Mr. LIVINGSTON. I am still asking the question, Why do not your people go to the regular disbursing officer of the Department for their money? They are not all obliged to go in one day. You can pay on the 28th, 29th, and the 30th, and save all this work. It is done in the War Department. All the bureaus of the War Department go to the one disbursing officer, but they do not go the same day; now why could not you arrange this that way? Could you answer that, Mr. Wheeler?

Mr. WHEELER. Well, it has been the custom there always to pay off in the Bureau. There are a very large number of people there and the disbursing clerk could not get to them in time in any kind of season, so they adopted that plan of paying through one of the employees of the office, and it has worked to the satisfaction of everybody, much more so than if the plan was followed of all going to the disbursing clerk.

The CHAIRMAN. The disbursing officer is a bonded officer?

Mr. WHEELER. The disbursing clerk of the Treasury is a bonded officer I suppose; all the disbursing officers are.

COLLECTING INTERNAL REVENUE.

The CHAIRMAN. On page 93, under the head of collecting internal revenue of the current year, we gave you \$1,710,000. Have you any data whereby you exhibit either a keeping within the limitation of your current year's appropriation, or in asking for a deficiency? Have you anything in this five months which can give you any intelligent conclusion as to what will be your requested deficiency?

Mr. CONNOR. I can tell you I made up a statement only a short time ago showing that, taking a pro-rated account of the quarter, we have exceeded the appropriation about some \$13,000.

The CHAIRMAN. In five months?

Mr. CONNOR. No; in three months—in one quarter.

The CHAIRMAN. That is \$13,000 for a quarter of the year. What season of the year would your expenses be less or greatest as you choose. This is the first quarter you made the estimate upon?

Mr. CONNOR. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What is your most extreme expenditure of any quarter?

Mr. CONNOR. During the December quarter, as a rule.

The CHAIRMAN. That means what months?

Mr. CONNOR. That means October, November, and December.

The CHAIRMAN. That is the greatest quarter?

Mr. CONNOR. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And that is very much larger?

Mr. CONNOR. That is considerably larger from the fact we have to put more men into the service to watch around distilleries.

The CHAIRMAN. You think it will be a larger deficiency than the first quarter?

Mr. CONNOR. It would seem so.

The CHAIRMAN. You ask for an increase for 1902 of \$140,000?

Mr. WHEELER. That estimate was in round numbers.

The CHAIRMAN. How do you show the necessity for that increase?

Mr. TAYLOR. When the figures only show \$50,000.

Mr. WHEELER. You know it is a rule of the Department to estimate as closely as they can, and give them plenty of room for any increase which may occur during the fiscal year, and that is the reason why we have asked for that sum of money. Last year, if you will permit me, we received a deficiency of \$65,000.

The CHAIRMAN. I want to call your attention to this further fact: Not only you ask an increase of \$140,000 and show by your first average a deficiency of about \$13,000 in the first quarter of this fiscal year, with perhaps \$2,000 greater for the second quarter, but in 1900 we gave you the whole appropriation of \$1,710,000, and you came in with a deficiency of \$65,000. You are now asking, conceding we give you that, that we give you \$75,000 more. It is not your purpose to increase your force, is it?

Mr. WHEELER. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The expectation of Congress is we are going to decrease your work. The hope is, commencing the next fiscal year, there will be some very large decreases, perhaps more of work in your department than the sum total of what you call money received. You come upon the theory that you are going to have more work to the extent of \$75,000 in clerical or subordinate force, whereas we are try-

ing to give you less work. Just take as an illustration, if we repeal the stamp tax—the proprietary stamp tax, which seems to be one of the popular propositions—will not that decrease your work materially?

Mr. WHEELER. Not for the coming fiscal year.

The CHAIRMAN. Not for the next fiscal year?

Mr. WHEELER. The taxes, if they are taken off say the 1st of July next—

The CHAIRMAN. It does not take you a year to settle the accounts?

Mr. WHEELER. I am not taking the year, but there are a great many things that have to be investigated, and we have to keep a force in the field for some time to come. Of course that is a matter we could not foresee at the time. That is an estimate. There is one question about the increase, the possible increase in the number of employees. We have a very large force of gaugers and storekeepers, a number of which can not be foretold. At times they run very heavily, and they have got to be provided for. At other times they are less. At the time the distillers commence starting up all over the country there is a perfect epidemic of them, and we have to have people ready and money to pay them with. That is a matter for which we have to look ahead.

The CHAIRMAN. I understand that proposition, but that does not cover that other proposition—that it is the expectation of Congress to reduce.

Mr. WHEELER. Well, as I say, we can only say—

The CHAIRMAN. What do you say about the item for continuing the additional clerks and other employees in the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, etc., \$650,000? That you ask to remain as it is, as I understand?

Mr. WHEELER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you need that temporary force?

Mr. CONNOR. The Commissioner desired when we made up these estimates that that should remain as it is for the next fiscal year.

Mr. WHEELER. There is nothing at present or contemplated that would change the probable expense of executing the law of August 2, 1886, August 4, 1886, and also June 6, 1896.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you apply the \$650,000 appropriated the current year for additional clerks and other employees in the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue and expenses of increased force of deputy collectors rendered necessary by the act of June 13, 1898, providing for war expenditures, and for other purposes—do you apply that sum of money to the war-tax collections? We have given you a sum total of \$650,000 for the current year, as we did for the last year. How do you apply that? Under the wording of the statute of war expenditures it was an independent line of work.

Mr. WHEELER. Entirely so.

The CHAIRMAN. Independent of your bookkeeping and all that.

Mr. WHEELER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Your force getting pay from this \$650,000 does no work other than the war-tax work?

Mr. WHEELER. Well—

The CHAIRMAN. Or do you exchange at your convenience, and while you keep books in one line of division in the matter of actual work you mix your force—how do you do that?

Mr. WHEELER. The proposition is this: If a man employed under

the war-revenue act meets a violation of the revenue laws in some other branch he would be very likely to take cognizance of it; but they are employed with the understanding that they shall perform the duties relating to the act, but the chances are that they get in work on other things as they are going along. They are expected to give their special attention to the war-revenue tax, but, as I say, if they should happen—if we should want them for anything else, we can use them for anything else; it is not a drawback when they are employed in that way.

The CHAIRMAN. In other words, you use them as a part of your general force to do such work as you want them to do?

Mr. WHEELER. Well, hardly so broad as that.

The CHAIRMAN. Not quite as broad as that?

Mr. WHEELER. I would not hesitate to take—

The CHAIRMAN. Primarily, then, they do work under the act?

Mr. CONNOR. But all the accounts are rendered separately.

The CHAIRMAN. But you do use them for a good extent on other general work?

Mr. WHEELER. Well, that statement I would not want to make.

The CHAIRMAN. I do not want to state that you violate the law bluntly, but I want to know how, as a rule, these men are employed, and how, not as a rule, they are employed.

Mr. WHEELER. Well, they are employed all the time.

The CHAIRMAN. I suppose they are employed primarily in connection with the war collections, but there is a good deal of general work that they do that does not apply under the statute to the war expenditures?

Mr. WHEELER. We would not hesitate to put them to work with something else if we found they were available for anything else, but not as a general proposition. We do not expect to keep them at anything else, but, as I say, they do sometimes do other work.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, the purpose of this legislation in making this an independent paragraph, as against your paragraph of \$1,710,000 of the regular work of the office, was that this item might be reduced if Congress desired to reduce war taxes. If Congress reduces war taxes can we not relatively—for instance, the war taxes amount to say a little over \$100,000,000. Supposing this Congress reduces the war tax \$30,000,000, why would not that warrant us in taking from this sum total of \$650,000 three-tenths of this discretionary appropriation? Why are we not justified in reducing that three-tenths?

Mr. WHEELER. I think you would be if that amount of taxes were abolished.

The CHAIRMAN. If Congress should reduce that we can reduce?

Mr. WHEELER. That would be proper, I should think.

Mr. CONNOR. But, Mr. Chairman, that would by a subsequent consideration.

Mr. WHEELER. A consideration after the passage of a reduction bill.

Mr. CONNOR. A subsequent consideration after the passage of this appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. We can estimate from the House standpoint. Suppose we think it is going to reduce and we can act upon the theory with this committee to-day that it will reduce three-tenths, or \$30,000.

Mr. CONNOR. It is a fair proposition, I think.

The CHAIRMAN. This bill will live between the two Houses for the next two or three months, perhaps until nearly the close of the session, by which time we will know what will be done, so that the paragraph can be made and so that the figures can be adjusted. I merely desire to get from you the fact that if the House reduces you could reduce this appropriation made specifically for the purpose.

Mr. WHEELER. There is no question about that at all.

The CHAIRMAN. For salaries and expenses of gaugers and salaries of storekeepers, and so forth. That is your regular work. You came in with a deficiency of \$50,000 last year, and you estimate there will be a deficiency this year.

Mr. CONNOR. That is for last year, and in addition to that, \$50,000 will be asked for, and \$25,000 will be required to meet bills already accrued on that appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. Then you will come in for a deficiency additional to the last year's deficiency?

Mr. CONNOR. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you estimate what it will be for the first quarter?

Mr. CONNOR. We are running very close up to the \$100,000—

The CHAIRMAN. Not behind, but close to the appropriation of \$1,900,000?

Mr. CONNOR. Yes. The first quarter is always less than the other three.

The CHAIRMAN. What is there in your work—because the law has added nothing to it—which requires an additional allowance?

Mr. WHEELER. These figures I should think would show that. Last year we had \$1,900,000, and we ask a deficiency of \$75,000. There are other things which Commissioner Wilson recommended which would perhaps increase the amount of the expenditures. He has recommended a few, of course, but whether they are to be considered I am not aware. He recommended changing the salaries of revenue agents, who are officers of very great importance, and that makes a little addition to the expenditures.

The CHAIRMAN. That is what I wanted to get at. You have yielded to the importunities of your force, and many of those petitions have been sent to us in Congress for an increase of the compensations, based upon the fact that the officers and collectors have very much more responsibility put upon them by virtue of the war collections.

Mr. WHEELER. I should hardly say that the Commissioner yielded to that particular pressure, because he made the same recommendation last year. He had been in the field as a revenue agent himself, and he knew very well the duties of revenue agents. I have been one myself for a good many years, and I can speak authoritatively upon that subject. They are really underpaid, as compared with other officers of the same grade in the Treasury Department, and the Commissioner recommended that the law be changed and that the pay be made not to exceed eight instead of seven dollar per day, as now.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you tell me the sum totals in this body of expenditures, \$1,900,000, on the basis that you recommend \$2,000,000 for salaries and expenses of agents and so forth, gaugers, storekeepers, and storekeeper-gaugers—what is the amount of the increase in the compensation you propose to these subordinate officers? Give it

in sum total, and I do not care whether or not you give it so much for storekeepers and so much for agents. Can you make it up now from the data you have?

Mr. CONNOR. I can make up a very close estimate of it. The Commissioner estimated that on the basis of what was spent last year. It ran close up to \$2,000,000, and he asked for that sum so as not to be compelled to come and ask for a deficiency.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

STATEMENT OF MR. B. F. PETERS, CHIEF CLERK, NAVY DEPARTMENT.

The CHAIRMAN. Your increases are very few. The first is in the office of the Secretary, an increase of the salary of the chief clerk from \$2,500 to \$3,000. Why is that asked for?

Mr. PETERS. I do not desire to speak of that, as it affects me personally, and I would like to have you speak to the Secretary on that subject.

The CHAIRMAN. Why not ask the Secretary to write us a letter upon the subject?

Mr. PETERS. I will do so. I prefer that he should write a letter. The chief clerk of the War Department was allowed an increase last year. I want to say for the benefit of the committee that prior to my being made chief clerk I was appointment clerk, at \$2,250. That place was abolished, and the chief clerk now performs the duties of both the appointment clerk and of the chief clerk.

The CHAIRMAN. The general item of \$47,900 includes this increase?

Mr. PETERS. Yes, sir. If you will permit me, I will say that you will find that in a note to the bill. Out of the \$47,000 appropriated last year we expended \$4,206 out of the appropriation for the increase of the Navy. Since then we have dropped one copyist, one special laborer, and a special laborer who is a messenger boy, at \$1.04 per day.

Mr. TAYLOR. You have done away with three?

Mr. PETERS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The Secretary does not feel the need of them any more?

Mr. PETERS. No, sir; we have taken that out of the appropriation of \$47,000. Instead of getting a man we have gotten boys as messengers, and given them a little promotion as we could, because we have all sorts of work.

NAVAL WAR RECORDS.

The CHAIRMAN. Next comes Naval War Records.

Mr. PETERS. The only thing there that the Secretary is interested in, and which he thinks should be allowed, is an increase in the salary of the chief clerk from \$1,800 to \$2,000. You will remember that two years ago you increased the salaries of the chief clerks in all the other offices with the exception of that of the Naval War Records Office. They have quite a force up there and it requires a good man. The man who now occupies the position is a graduate of the Naval Academy, and that is one of the items the Secretary would like to have allowed,

the increase of the salary of the chief clerk from \$1,800 to \$2,000, to make him uniform with the others.

The CHAIRMAN. Assuming that it is not the purpose of Congress to increase the number of volumes published next year, have these men any additional work other than the work of the current year?

Mr. PETERS. No, sir; they have not any additional work, but the character of the work performed by those men——

The CHAIRMAN. They have got them. There is no disposition among them to go.

Mr. PETERS. This particular man has been offered a transfer to the Patent Office to become one of the examiners, and at a higher rate of pay, but they insisted upon his staying with the idea of having his pay increased.

The CHAIRMAN. Then you would increase it to ——

Mr. PETERS. Two hundred dollars.

The CHAIRMAN. Give me the others.

Mr. PETERS. The other is a clerkship of class 2, \$1,400. The superintendent of the Naval War Records Office allowed him to put in that estimate. This is a person to index the work, and it is for temporary expert service in connection with the Naval War Records. He is paid now by the Government Printing Office and is on the roll of the Government Printing Office, being paid out of the \$21,000. It is temporary work, and whether or not you allow it is a matter for your discretion.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you any other details?

Mr. PETERS. That is the only detail.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that a continuing detail?

Mr. PETERS. It will be continuous until all the volumes are published, but they are paid out of the \$21,000.

The CHAIRMAN. That is a \$1,400 clerk, and then there is an increase of two clerks of class 2?

Mr. PETERS. There is only one clerk of class 2.

The CHAIRMAN. He is the man who is now in the Printing Office, detailed for your work?

Mr. PETERS. Yes, sir; and paid out of the \$21,000 for the publication of the War Records.

The CHAIRMAN. You say the Secretary thinks the chief clerk ought to be kept, and that one of the clerks of class 2 should be increased \$200?

Mr. PETERS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The other clerk remaining in class 4?

Mr. PETERS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The one clerk of class 4 is new; what is that for?

Mr. PETERS. That was appropriated for in the sundry civil bill, if you will notice.

The CHAIRMAN. Why can not that stay as it is?

Mr. PETERS. Would you want a clerk appropriated for in the sundry civil bill for the War Records Office?

The CHAIRMAN. It must be paid for.

Mr. PETERS. He is a special man, and is at work on the Confederate records.

The CHAIRMAN. And paid in the sundry civil bill?

Mr. PETERS. He was appropriated for last year in that bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Why should he not continue there?

Mr. PETERS. That is for the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. You want an additional indexer and proof reader. Who does that work?

Mr. PETERS. The man detailed from the Government Printing Office, of whom I have just spoken as doing that work.

The CHAIRMAN. You want to take him up on your own rolls for this work?

Mr. PETERS. The superintendent of the Naval War Records wants it.

The CHAIRMAN. For continuing the work for the purpose of making maps and illustrations. That remains the same. Are there two volumes or four?

Mr. PETERS. There are two volumes. They cost about \$11,000 each.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

The CHAIRMAN. The Judge-Advocate-General's fund is \$14,860.

Mr. PETERS. He does not ask for anything new.

The CHAIRMAN. Law books and books of reference and periodicals of a legal character. Should that remain?

Mr. PETERS. Yes, sir. He asks for that.

The CHAIRMAN. I thought we were reorganizing those libraries.

Mr. PETERS. Yes; but the Judge-Advocate-General's business is such that he can not go to the library whenever he wants to make a reference to the law. It might be deducted from the amount allowed to the library.

The CHAIRMAN. To what library?

Mr. PETERS. The library of the Department. You appropriate for the library of the Department \$750; \$100 of that has heretofore been given to the Judge-Advocate-General for the purpose of purchasing books.

The CHAIRMAN. What do you want for the library of the Navy Department?

Mr. PETERS. Seven hundred and fifty dollars.

The CHAIRMAN. Why should not that \$750 include this?

Mr. PETERS. The Judge-Advocate-General thinks he ought to have \$250 for his own office.

The CHAIRMAN. We have been trying to eliminate, in your Department as well in the others, these small libraries.

Mr. PETERS. The Judge-Advocate-General's books are practically his tools, and if he is compelled to go up to the fourth story to the library each time he wants to make a reference, he will be going up forty times a day.

The CHAIRMAN. Why can not he use his messenger?

Mr. PETERS. He has but one messenger in his office.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE OFFICE.

The CHAIRMAN. There is one clerk of class 3, and one of class 4.

Mr. PETERS. They ask for an increase of one clerkship from \$1,600 to \$1,800.

The CHAIRMAN. Two clerks of class 3 are transfers. It is proposed to increase it to \$400.

Mr. PETERS. Yes; in two clerkships.

The CHAIRMAN. A change of \$200 in their compensation?

Mr. PETERS. Yes, sir.

BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT.

The CHAIRMAN. There is asked a draftsman who shall be an expert in construction, \$2,000.

Mr. PETERS. They have a great deal of electrical construction, as they have charge of all the electrical apparatus on board of vessels, and the Chief of the Bureau would like to have a specific appropriation for a draftsman at \$2,000. He is now receiving \$5 a day, I believe.

The CHAIRMAN. Is this coaling station a new line of work for the Bureau?

Mr. PETERS. It is not new, but they are doing an unusual amount of work. They would like to have a permanent man if they continue on in their work. That involves, however, the question of whether or not the committee desires to appropriate specifically for the persons now paid out of the fund for the increase of the Navy, or whether they will allow it to go on as it is. There is another item, a new clerkship, at \$1,600. That is a clerk who has heretofore been paid on the appropriation of the Hydrographic Office, out of the \$105,346.

The CHAIRMAN. It means one clerk of class 3?

Mr. PETERS. Yes, sir; the Bureau of Equipment has charge of the Hydrographic Office, and this man was paid out of the lump sum appropriated for that office, \$105,346. When the appropriation was asked for the Hydrographic Office it was decided that those people should not be employed out of the same fund unless they were working in the Hydrographic Office. They put this person back at \$1,600 in the Hydrographic Office and paid him out of the appropriation for the increase of the Navy, with the expectation of having him provided for under the Bureau of Equipment. That is one of the things the Secretary would like to have done.

The CHAIRMAN. The Hydrographic Office has increased?

Mr. PETERS. There is no increase in the Hydrographic Office except \$5,000 for the establishment of a branch office at Manila.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you want the proviso to stand?

Mr. PETERS. We want it to stand, but under this arrangement of not permitting anybody in the Hydrographic Office to be employed otherwise than was done prior to that act being enacted, they transferred that man there, and he is now being paid under the appropriation for the increase of the Navy, and they want a permanent place for him.

Mr. HEMENWAY. How many employees has the Hydrographic Office now?

Mr. PETERS. I can not tell, but I should judge about 75.

Mr. HEMENWAY. When Commander Todd was before the committee a year ago he was questioned particularly with reference to this question, and I asked him, without increasing any of the salaries, how much ought this appropriation to be increased this year in order that we might appropriate for the proper force for his office, and he answered that he could perform the duties of the office sufficiently well and do away with all increases of salaries. Now, this lump sum was appropriated, and I notice that, notwithstanding the statement made by Commander Todd, twenty salaries have been increased during the past year. Now, I want to know upon whose recommendation these salaries were increased.

Mr. PETERS. They were increased on the recommendation of Commander Todd. When that appropriation was asked for he had in mind—

Mr. HEMENWAY. The increases were made by the Secretary of the Navy upon the recommendation of Commander Todd?

Mr. PETERS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The increases were made. You want to say that the statement of Commander Todd before this committee was not correct, because he made the recommendations for the increases, contrary to his statement?

Mr. PETERS. Yes; they were made upon his recommendation.

The CHAIRMAN. All you want is an increase of \$5,000 for the establishment of the station at Manila?

Mr. PETERS. Yes, sir.

NAVAL OBSERVATORY.

The CHAIRMAN. You want an increase of \$400 for an assistant librarian?

Mr. PETERS. Two hundred dollars for an assistant.

The CHAIRMAN. This increase is \$200. Why should that increase be made in the office of that librarian, who has nothing to care for and but a little library? The Naval Observatory has not a great library. How many men do they employ?

Mr. PETERS. You had them all named here in this bill. I suppose there are about thirty people on the permanent roll.

The CHAIRMAN. You want to increase the librarian \$200, and you want a stenographer and typewriter, \$900.

Mr. PETERS. The Superintendent of the Naval Observatory asks for that. That assistant librarian was increased last year from \$1,000 to \$1,200, if I am not mistaken. It was done in the Senate, I think.

The CHAIRMAN. You do not give us the amount of this general labor work. At the foot of page 156 you make a general amendment which includes the general laborers.

Mr. PETERS. It is a mere matter of designation, and not an increase of force.

The CHAIRMAN. They shall get what pay?

Mr. PETERS. Six hundred and sixty dollars a year, which they are now getting. The pay is fixed by the general provision in the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Professional and scientific books, engraving, etc. There is an increase of \$250.

Mr. PETERS. Yes, sir.

BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING.

Mr. PETERS. They do not ask an increase. They merely call your attention to the number of people employed out of the fund for the increase of the Navy.

The CHAIRMAN. Twenty-six thousand dollars.

Mr. TAYLOR. More than double the appropriation for the regular employees.

Mr. PETERS. There has been no permanent increase since the increase of the Navy. They have been paid out of the regular appropriation. They ask nothing in the way of an increase of the permanent force.

BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR.

The CHAIRMAN. Why does the Bureau of Construction and Repair want five more clerks?

Mr. PETERS. The legislative bill calls for a slight increase in the pay of several of the clerks. In the Bureau of Construction and Repair, where they are employed, they are paid out of the appropriation of \$902,000, and they have not one clerk at more than \$1,800.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there any reason why they should have any?

Mr. PETERS. In making uniform the pay of clerks doing similar work, it seems to me the Bureau of Construction ought to be entitled to so many people with a higher pay.

The CHAIRMAN. They are high-class fellows now.

Mr. PETERS. Not very, if you look at it properly.

The CHAIRMAN. They are mostly per diem men.

Mr. PETERS. Yes, sir; with the exception of the clerical force.

The CHAIRMAN. Look at the pay of the draftsmen.

Mr. PETERS. They are paid out of the fund for the increase of the Navy.

The CHAIRMAN. They get pretty good salaries.

Mr. PETERS. Yes; but since the contracts were let six of our best draftsmen have given notice that they are going to leave. They are the very best trained men in the country in their particular lines. Our demands for draftsmen have been so great that the President last week took the examination away from the Civil Service Commission and placed it in the hands of the Department.

The CHAIRMAN. You do not ask any increase for this great body of men?

Mr. PETERS. No. One of those \$1,600 clerks has been in the Department for about thirty-three years.

The CHAIRMAN. Why is it that he has not gone up?

Mr. PETERS. There has not been a place in the Bureau of Construction and Repair to which to promote him.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE.

The CHAIRMAN. It wants one clerk in lieu of draftsman at \$1,800; one clerk of class 4.

Mr. PETERS. It is merely a change of rating from draftsman to clerk.

The CHAIRMAN. The man is performing draftsman's work?

Mr. PETERS. Nine-tenths of the men are doing clerical work.

BUREAU OF SUPPLIES AND ACCOUNTS.

The CHAIRMAN. Why does that Bureau come in for such a big increase?

Mr. PETERS. The Bureau of Supplies and Accounts keeps the accounts of the entire Navy Department, and an increase in any bureau affects that Bureau.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that the Paymaster-General's Department?

Mr. PETERS. Yes, sir. We have 27 employees in the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, paid out of the appropriation for increase of the Navy, and the Paymaster-General asks that seven clerks be appropriated for specifically, and one laborer and one messenger boy.

The CHAIRMAN. The other is to increase the pay?

Mr. PETERS. The other is just asking for one laborer and one messenger boy. Now, this Bureau is different from the others in the fact that the Navy has been doubled in its personnel and doubled in the number of ships, the various supplies, and so forth. The work of that Bureau does not stop with the finishing of a vessel, because they must keep the accounts of that vessel continually, and the increase of the entire Navy affects that Bureau at each step, and it must have more clerks right along. Of course you can pay them out of the appropriation for the increase of the Navy, but there is a time coming when you must do it, and it will be better to make it a gradual increase than to do it all at one time, I should think.

The CHAIRMAN. You advocate it on the ground of the very large increase of the Navy, it having been doubled?

Mr. PETERS. Generally it is doubled, and every portion of it affects that Bureau permanently.

The CHAIRMAN. Do I understand there are details from what you call increase of the Navy, the law allowing you to make appointments and payments? Is it proposed to continue that next year as it has been done this year?

Mr. PETERS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You are, in other words, in no wise, by anything we have done in recent years, restricted in connection with that old statute?

Mr. PETERS. No; it is just the same.

The CHAIRMAN. You have the same power to-day that we tried to take from you a year ago?

Mr. PETERS. The Secretary, so far as the clerks are concerned, recommended that the bureau take charge of it because he has been constantly importuned to promote people under the appropriation for the increase of the Navy, but whether you specifically appropriate for all these clerks or not, so long as we keep increasing the naval establishment we must have more clerks to do the work.

The CHAIRMAN. My point was that you continue to draw upon the funds for the increase of the Navy, as you have done heretofore.

Mr. PETERS. Yes, sir.

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS.

The CHAIRMAN. There is an increase of \$31,000.

Mr. PETERS. The Bureau of Yards and Docks have in this estimate asked for the people that they have employed, and who are paid from the various appropriations for the construction of work at the navy-yards. It is the same thing as the clerks that are paid out of the fund for the increase of the Navy, but whether or not you will appropriate—

The CHAIRMAN. You speak of payment out of the other funds; what other funds?

Mr. PETERS. We are asking for \$12,000,000 of improvements in the navy-yards this year. The law permits us to appoint persons and pay them out of those appropriations. We have to appoint structural-steel draftsmen, and persons who design and build yards and docks, and the Bureau of Yards and Docks are behind to such an extent that I do not see how in the world they will be able to catch up.

The CHAIRMAN. This is simply a consolidation of the body of men paid out of the various bureau appropriations that come directly under the work in connection with yards and docks?

Mr. PETERS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And that bureau has heretofore taken them up?

Mr. PETERS. Yes; that is correct.

The CHAIRMAN. It takes the present force, and adds to that those which it takes from the other departments?

Mr. PETERS. No, sir; there is a fixed force, and the amount of \$10,000 is appropriated, but that does not do one-hundredth part of the work.

The CHAIRMAN. They now take these additional men, who are detailed from other divisions in the Navy Department and doing this work, and they are placed on the regular roll?

Mr. PETERS. You do not get that exactly right. These people are employed at the yards and docks, and the rate of pay is named on page 165. They are now employed in the Bureau of Yards and Docks, and paid from the appropriation for new construction—dry docks, wharves, warehouse offices, officers' quarters, and work of that kind, at all of the navy-yards. They are also preparing plans. Now the Secretary wants to put them on the permanent roll, and it is a question for the committee whether or not they want to place them on the legislative appropriation bill or whether they want to continue them and have them paid as they are now paid.

The CHAIRMAN. They are not under the civil service?

Mr. PETERS. We have not any person in the Navy Department who is not under the civil service, although the law permits the Secretary to employ them.

The CHAIRMAN. Except a few ship keepers?

Mr. PETERS. That comes under the naval establishment. That is in the naval bill.

FRIDAY, *November 30, 1900.*

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

PENSION OFFICE.

STATEMENT OF MR. H. CLAY EVANS, COMMISSIONER OF PENSIONS.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, Mr. Commissioner, one chief of board of review is the only thing you ask for?

Mr. EVANS. That is the only thing the Secretary has asked for.

The CHAIRMAN. How is your board of review organized?

Mr. EVANS. It is organized by a chief. It is a most responsible and burdensome position.

The CHAIRMAN. It is the supreme court?

Mr. EVANS. It is a supreme court, Mr. Chairman, and I have a very competent man there who has 110 men under him.

The CHAIRMAN. What is he, chief of division?

Mr. EVANS. Yes; he is chief of the division.

The CHAIRMAN. He is what?

Mr. EVANS. He is known as the chief of the board of review, and he gets \$2,000.

The CHAIRMAN. He now receives \$2,000 and the others get \$1,800?

Mr. EVANS. The assistant chiefs get \$1,800 and the other chiefs get \$2,000.

The CHAIRMAN. How many chiefs are there?

Mr. EVANS. I have now twenty chiefs—that is, I have now got ten regular specified chiefs and—

The CHAIRMAN. What do these other twenty of whom you speak do?

Mr. EVANS. They are chiefs of other divisions. There is only one chief of the board of review, you understand.

The CHAIRMAN. Then you have twenty chiefs of divisions?

Mr. EVANS. There are fifteen regular chiefs, and then we have some acting chiefs. They are the \$2,000 men.

The CHAIRMAN. These 20 chiefs are \$2,000 men?

Mr. EVANS. Yes. Now the board of review is the legal—

The CHAIRMAN. The present board of review?

Mr. EVANS. Has one chief.

The CHAIRMAN. At what pay?

Mr. EVANS. Two thousand dollars.

The CHAIRMAN. There are 15 others who receive \$2,000.

Mr. EVANS. I want you to give me \$2,500 for the chief of the board of review.

The CHAIRMAN. You want an increase of \$500 for the man who has 110 men under him?

Mr. EVANS. Yes. Let me explain to you about the organization. First there is the adjudicating division, where they prepare all the work and send it to the board of review. When they recommend an allowance or reject an allowance it goes to the board of review, and it must first get the legal approval of the status of the claim if the claimant has a right to pension. Thus the board of review, as you stated, is the supreme court, and when they get the legal status, then it goes to the medical board for rating. Now our medical referee gets \$3,000. This board of review is very important and it takes good talent, and I want you to give me \$2,500 for that man instead of \$2,000.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. I do not see where you drop him anywhere.

Mr. EVANS. We do not drop him.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Then this is a new place?

Mr. EVANS. It is simply I want one place of \$2,500.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Are you going to take one of the old chiefs and give him this place?

Mr. EVANS. I want that place increased. I take the \$2,000 place and now I want a new place at \$2,500.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Who are you going to put in there?

Mr. EVANS. Major Dalton.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. What is that \$2,000 place?

The CHAIRMAN. He is now under the civil service holding a \$2,000 place?

Mr. EVANS. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. What is his work?

Mr. EVANS. He is chief of managing all of this force of the 110.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Just the same thing as he is doing now.

The CHAIRMAN. He will do the same work he is doing now and you desire to increase the salary \$500?

Mr. EVANS. Yes, and I want to get one place more.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. But you do not drop a \$2,000 place?

Mr. EVANS. No.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Then you have an extra place?

Mr. EVANS. Yes.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Still you are taking the man on that work to put in there. I do not understand it.

Mr. EVANS. I am taking the same man because of his skill.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Why not drop some one else?

Mr. EVANS. I will explain that I want to get another man.

The CHAIRMAN. In effect you want your force increased one and you want a compensation of \$2,500?

Mr. EVANS. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. In effect, your change is to advance the \$2,000 man and give you ultimately one additional appointment?

Mr. EVANS. Yes; and I will explain what I want with that one other position. Now, what I want with this other place is: We have got a very valuable set of records there, known as the Revolutionary records, the war records of 1812. They never have been systematized. I do not want to say that they have been neglected, but you know there is a very large demand for Revolutionary records in the matter of the Daughters of the Revolution and these patriotic societies. Now, we have got records there, and I will say to you that my attention was called to the fact, by this man I am asking to give \$2,500 to as chief of the Bureau of Review, that names had been cut out while people had been looking at them. Lincoln's application for a land warrant is gone, and I want to systematize those, and I want to get a man for it.

Mr. TAYLOR. Both systematize and protect them?

Mr. EVANS. Yes, making a record or register of all of them; I am asking you now for one more place.

The CHAIRMAN. It is in effect a new place?

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Then you will put a man in this place?

Mr. EVANS. I just promote a man for the place.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Under civil service?

Mr. EVANS. This is all under civil service; never taken out of civil service.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. When you do that you either create a new division in your office of a higher grade than you now have, or you will have every single chief coming here for \$2,500 as soon as we raise it to that salary?

Mr. EVANS. I think not.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Why should you grade him above the others?

Mr. EVANS. It is the nature of the work.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. It is nothing but a division?

Mr. EVANS. It is a division, it is true.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. And you have got nineteen others?

Mr. EVANS. I have got a number of \$2,000 men under him. It is created by this same legislation. It is a superior place and the work is responsible, Mr. Livingston, and each one of the chiefs knows my medical referee is practically chief of the medical division and that he is selected because of his skill and experience.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. As this other man is doing the work now there is no danger of his resigning at \$2,000?

Mr. EVANS. No; but if you have a good man you like to recognize him.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. I understand that, but the trouble in my mind is this, you will make a distinction between your chiefs of division; that if you give one of your men \$2,500, and all the others receive \$2,000, there will be dissatisfaction, and how are you going to treat that?

Mr. EVANS. I do not think there is danger of that. They all recognize that place is superior. The Board of Review is recognized as requiring the very best men on it.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. You might stop calling it a division and call it by another name.

Mr. EVANS. It is not called a division although it is; it is called the Board of Review. It reviews the work of the adjudicating division, and I would not ask it if I did not think it was fair.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Down below here and up above you strike out this expression, "who shall be experts in their profession," and then you also strike out, "who shall be surgeons of education, skill, and experience in their profession," and also down below there in the sentence "twenty assistant chiefs of divisions" you strike out the words "of divisions," leaving it "twenty assistant chiefs." Why is it essential to strike that out?

Mr. EVANS. I do not know what that is really for. Is there any reason?

The CLERK OF THE COMMITTEE. No; I found that omitted in the estimates as they came here.

Mr. EVANS. There is no change in the bill except the one item, Mr. Livingston.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. There is a change, though, where you increase another man's salary \$500; the law clerk you increase from \$2,000 to \$2,500, right below.

Mr. EVANS. Oh, yes; that is right. I did not see that was in there. I recommended that to the Secretary and it is all right. The law adviser of the Bureau is a man who has to be up in all the State laws. We have no national law for marriages and no national law for divorces.

The CHAIRMAN. You have got a common law of marriage, something which ran when memory ran not to the contrary?

Mr. EVANS. Yes. This chief of the law division is required to be a man who is thoroughly up on all those questions.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. We never can have a national marriage law. We have not got that far along in imperialism yet.

Mr. EVANS. No; therefore it necessitates a man in that position who is familiar with the laws of every State and Territory in regard to marriage and divorce and all the different State laws that bear on those different questions.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Just right there, if you will excuse me. What do you do when it comes to the pension of the old slaves where they married without the performance of any ceremony particularly, but where with the consent of the master they went together and raised children; how do you settle those cases?

Mr. EVANS. There is a law on that subject that covers that.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. That recognizes the slave marriages?

Mr. EVANS. Yes.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. This law clerk you want to be an expert in all those matters?

Mr. EVANS. Yes, sir; it is only a recognition, an increase of the salary.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. It is a promotion?

Mr. EVANS. Yes, it is a promotion. You spoke about the other divisions; there is no complaint about that—

Mr. LIVINGSTON. There can not be, because they do not know about it; but as soon as they do know that the chief of this division has been raised \$500 and they have not, why they would come and say—

Mr. EVANS. They all recognize the necessity; it is just like a man who is on a higher scale than another—

Mr. LIVINGSTON. If you had been here as long as I have been in this room, you would think otherwise.

Mr. EVANS. I have been very modest in these things, but I do like when I get a right good man to recognize him, and I think it is a good investment. I do it from a business standpoint.

The CHAIRMAN. You have covered all you desire to say to us upon the items to which I referred?

Mr. EVANS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you anything else to submit to the committee?

Mr. EVANS. Nothing else, I believe. You understand the one extra man there?

The CHAIRMAN. I understand your proposition perfectly, clearly.

Mr. EVANS. And to get the promotion of two?

The CHAIRMAN. All right.

Mr. EVANS. I believe you gentlemen agree with me that I ought to do something with these records and to thoroughly systematize and register them. I know it is a good investment and that people will approve of that.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

Mr. E. M. DAWSON, Chief Clerk of the Interior Department, and Mr. GEORGE W. EVANS, Disbursing Clerk of the Interior Department, appeared before the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. We will now take up the office of the Secretary, page 166. Instead of "\$250 additional" you ask for \$500 additional for the Chief Clerk. Why do you ask that?

Mr. DAWSON. That is for the salary of the office I hold. Judge Ryan would have told you about that better than I can, perhaps. Two thousand five hundred dollars is the salary the Chief Clerk now gets. He gets \$250 additional as superintendent of the Patent Office building. In addition to that, the Secretary has imposed upon him the care and custody of the old Post-Office Department building, which is now under our Department, and other buildings occupied by the Department in Washington; and in addition to that there is a duty imposed upon him not connected with his departmental duties. He is required by law to compile the Blue Book biennially and there is no compensation provided for that at all, and the Secretary thought in view of the fact that the Department is one of the largest under the Government, and the salary is not equal to the salaries paid Chief Clerks in other large departments—

The CHAIRMAN. Only two, the War and Treasury departments.

Mr. DAWSON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The others receiving \$2,500?

Mr. DAWSON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You are receiving \$2,750.

Mr. DAWSON. \$2,500 as salary and \$250 as superintendent of the building. I think you will find the chief clerk of the Interior Department has duties which do not usually devolve upon chief clerks of other departments, and that is the immediate supervision of the expenditure for printing and binding and stationery and miscellaneous supplies, contingent fund. In the other departments he is not required to perform those duties.

The CHAIRMAN. You see this lift, in effect, within two years will make the salary \$3,000 for every chief clerk of a department. Well, I guess we understand that. [Reading:]

Four special inspectors, Department of the Interior, to be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior and to be subject to his direction, at \$2,500.

Is that new?

Mr. DAWSON. Yes, that is additional.

The CHAIRMAN. You have one at the present time?

Mr. DAWSON. We have one now; yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What is it proposed these men shall be special inspectors of; what do you propose to make them do?

Mr. DAWSON. They are for the land service or the Indian service—anything that the Secretary may require of them in connection with the Department.

The CHAIRMAN. Who has been doing this same class of work that will be performed by these men?

Mr. DAWSON. We have one man now as special land inspector—at the top of the page.

The CHAIRMAN. That is the law now.

Mr. DAWSON. Yes, sir; we have one man. That number is entirely insufficient to keep the Secretary advised confidentially as to the service of the Department. The man is constantly in the field, and notwithstanding that there are a great many subjects that require investigation in that manner by confidential agents which this man can not attend to.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you anything like a special inspectors' force in your Department, like the force in the Post-Office Department?

Mr. DAWSON. No, sir; except this one man.

The CHAIRMAN. You have no line of work of inspection in the way of detection of fraud other than this one man?

Mr. DAWSON. We have five Indian inspectors who are constantly engaged in inspecting the agencies and schools in the Indian service.

The CHAIRMAN. What character of inspection is that?

Mr. DAWSON. They go to an agency and look over the whole field.

The CHAIRMAN. You divide the Indian section of your Department into five divisions?

Mr. DAWSON. No, sir; it is not divided into divisions. We order them from one place to another as the service demands.

The CHAIRMAN. And they make an investigation complete of the entire management of the agencies?

Mr. DAWSON. Yes, or the schools. They examine the Indian schools also.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you any other character of like agents in any of the other bureaus of your Department?

Mr. DAWSON. Yes, sir; in the Pension Office, you know, there are a large number of special agents and also in the land service; but they are under the direction of the bureaus and not under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.

The CHAIRMAN. Then, as I understand, in your bureaus—have you anything like this in the Patent Office?

Mr. DAWSON. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Then, in your bureau work you have five Indian inspectors to do what is called general detective and inspection work and every other character of work?

Mr. DAWSON. Yes; subject to the order of the Secretary.

The CHAIRMAN. You have a very large number of inspectors in the Pension Office?

Mr. DAWSON. Yes, sir; special agents they call them.

The CHAIRMAN. You have what in the Land Office?

Mr. DAWSON. We have a large number of agents who look after timber depredations, and inspectors of surveys, and so forth.

The CHAIRMAN. What other divisions have you that have inspectors?

Mr. DAWSON. I do not recall any others.

The CHAIRMAN. None other?

Mr. DAWSON. None other. The Indian Bureau has special agents also.

The CHAIRMAN. In addition to these, each bureau where an inspector's line of work can run, the Secretary desires more additional men, he already having one?

Mr. DAWSON. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. To be subject to his orders and assigned to any bureau?

Mr. DAWSON. That is correct.

The CHAIRMAN. But to be a force that he alone commands, for any purpose that he may wish?

Mr. DAWSON. Yes; a force that he could call on to inspect a bureau officer, if he desired; not at all under the bureau's, but under the Secretary's, direction. These reports are confidential; they are not filed with the bureaus unless the Secretary chooses to refer them to some bureau.

The CHAIRMAN. They are the Secretary's own details?

Mr. DAWSON. Yes; his confidential men to advise him as to the service.

The CHAIRMAN. Why did he fix four additional?

Mr. DAWSON. Because he thought that number would be required, Mr. Chairman. We used to have two.

The CHAIRMAN. Then it is a mere adjustment of his knowledge of the work to be done and his judgment upon that work?

Mr. DAWSON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You have no idea what the work is specially to do; just what he sees proper?

Mr. DAWSON. Just what he finds necessary.

The CHAIRMAN. He uses them as free lances in his Department?

Mr. DAWSON. Yes; to send them anywhere to investigate the service.

The CHAIRMAN. We understand that I think.

Additional to salary of four chiefs of division, at \$500 each; additional to salary of three chiefs of division, at \$250 each.

Mr. TAYLOR. Would you name those four chiefs of divisions and those three chiefs of division, and show why there is any difference between them?

Mr. DAWSON. The Secretary probably had that in mind. I think the four who would receive that additional compensation would be the disbursing officer, the chief of what is known as the Patents and Miscellaneous Division, the Indian Division, and the Indian Territory Division.

Mr. TAYLOR. And the three would be what?

Mr. DAWSON. The three would probably be the Stationery Division and what is called the Custodian and the Land and Railroads Division.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there anything else you want to ask, Mr. Taylor?

Mr. TAYLOR. I simply wanted to ask if there is any special reason why these additions should be given to those particular chiefs of division.

Mr. DAWSON. Mr. Chairman, these are in the Secretary's office, you understand. They are the divisions through which the business of the different bureaus of the Department reach the Secretary, and where all the correspondence is prepared, that he signs, going from his office. The salaries of these chiefs of division were fixed as long as twenty years ago at \$2,000 each.

The CHAIRMAN. Speaking of salaries, and to make this a part of the record, I will ask you when the salary of \$2,750 to the chief clerk of the Interior Department was fixed?

Mr. DAWSON. Do you remember, Mr. Evans? It was before I got the office.

The CLERK. I think it was about 1879.

Mr. EVANS. Between 1876 and 1879; I do not know which one of those years.

The CHAIRMAN. Please tell me about these four chiefs of division and also these three chiefs of division for which you ask the additional compensation. Their salary is what now?

Mr. DAWSON. Two thousand dollars.

The CHAIRMAN. All of those?

Mr. DAWSON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, you want an increase of \$500 for four of them and you want an increase of \$250 for three of them?

Mr. DAWSON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What is there that justifies that increase?

Mr. DAWSON. The importance of the work required of these chiefs of division and the large increase in the volume of it. There is not a division in the office the work of which has not been very greatly increased of late years. Take the disbursing office—

The CHAIRMAN. That argument would run to every clerk in your Department.

Mr. DAWSON. No, sir; because every clerk would not have the responsibilities that the chiefs of division have.

The CHAIRMAN. I do not mean as to that; I mean as to the additional work. I say that would run to everyone in your Department. You bring in the other element of responsibility, of course, and for that he

receives already an additional compensation—he receives \$2,000 salary; but what we want to meet is why should we take those seven subordinate men, chiefs of division to the Secretary in his office, and increase four of them 25 per cent and increase the other three 12½ per cent. You must understand those are big increases. A man is getting \$2,000, to give him 25 per cent more is a big increase in his salary. Twenty-five per cent increase in anything, money or anything else, is a big thing.

Mr. DAWSON. The salary has been out of proportion to the labors required of those men.

The CHAIRMAN. But how long have these salaries been going on?

Mr. DAWSON. About twenty years. I think in 1883 they were fixed at \$2,000 each. Before that the Secretary—

The CHAIRMAN (addressing the clerk). How long have those salaries been going on?

The CLERK. They have been that way for twenty years or more.

Mr. DAWSON. Before that the Secretary was allowed to give a first-class clerk \$200 additional as chief of division.

The CHAIRMAN. I think we understand the proposition. [Reading:]

Fifteen clerks of class 4, including 2 detailed from Pension and Land offices; additional to clerk of class 4, as assistant to the chief clerk, \$200; 14 clerks of class 3 including 1 now detailed from the Land Office.

In other words, I understand you now have in your force 12 men. You have detailed to do that line of work these 12 men and 2 men from the Land Office, and you ask for 1 new clerk.

Mr. DAWSON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it your purpose to give up your two men detailed from the Land Office in the land-office estimates?

Mr. DAWSON. Yes, sir. I was authorized to say to you that as those clerks have been detailed to the Secretary's office for a long number of years and as they can not be spared—

The CHAIRMAN. And they are in effect permanent as to that now?

Mr. DAWSON. Yes, substantially permanent in the Secretary's Office.

The CHAIRMAN. Will the Pension and Land offices give up one of their clerks?

Mr. DAWSON. I do not know what the Commissioner—

The CHAIRMAN (continuing). Which they have not had for years?

Mr. DAWSON. Take this Land Office clerk. They have not had his services for ten or fifteen years.

The CHAIRMAN. Your wish is to get those men on your regular roll?

Mr. DAWSON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, you want one additional clerk on the basis of increased work?

Mr. DAWSON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What does this group of clerks do as a rule?

Mr. DAWSON. They are scattered throughout the division, and do the most work, next to the chiefs of division.

The CHAIRMAN. They do general work, all round?

Mr. DAWSON. Yes; all round.

The CHAIRMAN (reading):

Additional to clerk of class 4, as assistant to the chief clerk, \$200.

What does that mean?

Mr. DAWSON. At the chief clerk's office there is a clerk of class 4.

The CHAIRMAN. And he gets \$1,800?

Mr. DAWSON. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Of course, and you want to make him \$2,000?

Mr. DAWSON. We want to make him \$2,000 because the Secretary deems his services——

The CHAIRMAN. He is your assistant?

Mr. DAWSON. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. And you think it necessary that he should have \$200 additional?

Mr. DAWSON. I certainly do. He is a very efficient man and has been there a great many years at the same salary. He is thoroughly posted in all the work of the Department and deserves the increase asked for.

The CHAIRMAN. Instead of eleven clerks of class 3 you want fourteen, including one now detailed from the Land Office. Has that detail from the Land Office been a detail for many years?

Mr. DAWSON. For many years——

The CHAIRMAN. In effect a regular clerk in your Department to-day, is he?

Mr. DAWSON. Yes, sir; he has been on duty there for years.

The CHAIRMAN. The Land Office should then give up that clerk?

Mr. DAWSON. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Because it would in no wise impair the business of the Land Office?

Mr. DAWSON. We have had his services.

The CHAIRMAN. Now you want two more. Why?

Mr. DAWSON. That is to provide for the additional work, the increase of work.

The CHAIRMAN. You put it on the general proposition of increase of work?

Mr. DAWSON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The next is "Nineteen clerks of class 2," which is in lieu of thirteen clerks of class 2, including two details from the Land Office and one from the Geological Survey.

Mr. DAWSON. The same reason, sir, applies there.

The CHAIRMAN. You plus that proposition of thirteen by three new men, and these men whom you have detailed have been continuously in your service?

Mr. DAWSON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And you need the others under your general statement of more work.

Mr. DAWSON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. In lieu of twenty-seven existing you want twenty-eight of class 1. That is an increase of one more clerk?

Mr. DAWSON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And you want that on general principles?

Mr. DAWSON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. More work?

Mr. DAWSON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN (reading): "Female copyist to be designated by the President to sign land patents, \$1,200."

Mr. DAWSON. Well, I do not know why that should be put in there "copyist." That now reads "female clerk."

The CLERK. It reads that way in the estimates.

Mr. DAWSON. That is a clerical error, Mr. Chairman. She gets a clerk's salary and should be designated as a clerk.

The CHAIRMAN. And it designates the special line of work she is to do. You have in lieu of two clerks at \$1,000 five clerks at \$1,000 each, including two detailed from the Pension Office and one from the Land Office.

Mr. DAWSON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How you have made raids on the land office I do not know; other people may know. Then we must make a memorandum to demand of these offices, as they have not had the services of these men, that they should not have them either rated or charged to their bureaus. The additional two is of course on your general proposition of increase of work. It is a pretty big increase you are rolling up.

Mr. DAWSON. We have not had any increase for a great many years.

The CHAIRMAN (reading). "Two copyists or typewriters at \$900 each." That is on the same principle?

Mr. DAWSON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN (reading). "Telephone operator \$900." That is in lieu of \$600 that he now receives. Why is that increase asked for?

Mr. DAWSON. We ask for \$900 instead of \$600 for the man on the general department switch board.

The CHAIRMAN. Why do you raise him to \$900? That is not particularly intellectual work, is it?

Mr. DAWSON. It is the most continuous and arduous work you can imagine. He sits there with his ears bandaged all day long and he can not leave, because we have to have somebody to answer the calls all the time.

The CHAIRMAN. That is an increase?

Mr. DAWSON. Yes, sir; and a well-deserved increase.

The CHAIRMAN. You want eight messengers, including the four detailed from the Pension Office and one from the Land Office, which means an increase of five to be made in your rolls?

The CLERK. It would be five.

The CHAIRMAN (reading): "Six assistant messengers." That continues. Now in lieu of fourteen laborers you ask for eighteen. Two are detailed, making sixteen, and you want two more?

Mr. DAWSON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN (reading): "Two skilled mechanics, one at \$900 and one at \$720; two carpenters at \$900 each; two skilled mechanics, plumber and electrician, at \$900 each; one laborer, \$600; six laborers at \$480 each." What is the necessity for two skilled mechanics, and electrician at \$900 each?

Mr. DAWSON. Those are to provide for that class of labor in the Patent Office building.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you not any plumbers, electricians, or skilled mechanics now?

Mr. DAWSON. We have two carpenters, but we have no plumber and we have no electrician.

The CHAIRMAN. What is your electric plant there?

Mr. DAWSON. We have an electric-lighting plant and a telephone plant, and also the bell wiring, which has to be looked after to a large extent. We have no expert man on that.

The CHAIRMAN. Does that take in both buildings?

Mr. DAWSON. No; that is for the Patent Office building alone. You have kept those separate.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you have appropriations independent for the two buildings?

Mr. DAWSON. The committee has been pleased to make them so, so far.

The CHAIRMAN. That is your purpose?

Mr. DAWSON. We would rather have the appropriations lumped, so we could interchange these people.

The CHAIRMAN. "Six laborers, at \$480 each." That is an increase?

Mr. DAWSON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Are these laborers under the civil service?

Mr. DAWSON. No, sir; the laborers are not.

The CHAIRMAN. These laborers are your own appointments?

Mr. DAWSON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Because their salaries are by law limited in amount?

Mr. DAWSON. Yes, sir. You will remember last year the committee inquired of the Comptroller as to the legality of paying laborers out of the "Repairs of buildings" fund. We had quite a number of laborers—we were obliged to have them; they were laborers and mechanics, and part of the time they were engaged in cleaning up the building, but we had to drop them, and these six laborers are to take the places of those men whom we used to pay out of the fund for "Repairs of buildings."

The CHAIRMAN. These are the lowest salaried laborers, \$1.50 a day?

Mr. DAWSON. About that.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, you want for the Post-Office building three skilled mechanics—painter, carpenter, and plumber—at \$900 each.

Mr. DAWSON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Why can not the painter, carpenter, and plumber in your building proper do the work in the Post-Office building?

Mr. DAWSON. Because there is too much work. One man of each of those trades can not do all the work.

The CHAIRMAN. You mean that one man continually employed could not take care of the temporary breaks in your plumbing?

Mr. DAWSON. Mr. Chairman, the plumbing in the Patent Office building is exceedingly old. One plumber is constantly engaged in looking over the building and fixing leaks and making repairs. The plumbing ought to be torn out. The Post-Office building is also in need of constant repairs. We have had one plumber employed there constantly.

The CHAIRMAN. A great hotel will only employ a plumber, and a great hotel will have five or six or seven hundred rooms.

Mr. DAWSON. A great hotel will probably have more modern appliances than we have.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you moved into this building?

Mr. DAWSON. Yes, sir; we have already filled it.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES.

Mr. Chairman, we have asked for an increase in the appropriation for professional and scientific books, law books, and books to complete broken sets, etc.

Mr. HEMENWAY. Stationery comes before that.

The CHAIRMAN. Is the price of stationery higher?

Mr. DAWSON. Yes, sir; it is very much higher. We had to come to you for a deficiency last year.

The CHAIRMAN. What is going to be your deficiency this year?

Mr. DAWSON. We have not reached that point yet.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you made any estimate as to the first quarter?

Mr. DAWSON. No, sir; we will have to have a deficiency.

The CHAIRMAN. You do not think you can get along with \$55,500?

Mr. DAWSON. No, sir; not without coming back to you for more, as we had to do last year with this same appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there much additional stationery needed?

Mr. DAWSON. Last year I think we got \$12,000 over the \$55,500.

The CHAIRMAN. Twelve thousand dollars deficiency?

Mr. DAWSON. I think so; yes, sir.

Mr. HEMENWAY. Last year the deficiency was \$11,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Now you double the appropriation for professional books and scientific books, etc.?

Mr. DAWSON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Where do they go?

Mr. DAWSON. We buy all the law books, dictionaries, directories, atlases, and everything else for the whole Department, and the amount of the present appropriation is utterly inadequate. It does not pay for the proper law books for the Assistant Attorney-General.

The CHAIRMAN. You had no deficiency in 1901?

Mr. DAWSON. We do not have a deficiency in that item. We do not buy any more books than we can pay for. We used to buy these books out of the contingent fund, but in 1887 or 1888 you stopped that.

The CHAIRMAN. You really need all that you ask for in this item?

Mr. DAWSON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And no reduction is possible anywhere?

Mr. DAWSON. No, sir; none at all.

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

STATEMENT OF MR. WILLIS VAN DEVANTER, ASSISTANT ATTORNEY-GENERAL FOR THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

The CHAIRMAN. I see you have what might be called a scheme for the reorganization of your whole Department?

Mr. VAN DEVANTER. A readjusting of the salaries and compensation, not an increase in compensation or expenditure; in fact, it is a decrease of \$400.

The CHAIRMAN. Now just tell us—you can tell us better than we can read—why you propose to do this. How many does your present force consist of, all told?

Mr. VAN DEVANTER. We have 20 persons who are called assistant attorneys. We have one man who gets \$2,750, one who gets \$2,500, two who get \$2,250, 16 who get \$2,000. We also have four clerks of class 3 who get \$1,600 each, one clerk of class 1 who gets \$1,200, and one at \$900.

The CHAIRMAN. Are they all lawyers?

Mr. VAN DEVANTER. All except the \$1,200 and the \$900 clerks.

The CHAIRMAN. All of these are in your bureau?

Mr. VAN DEVANTER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, what is your proposition?

Mr. VAN DEVANTER. I propose to reduce the number of assistant attorneys from 20 to 19 and to dispense with the \$900 clerk and to use \$2,500 in increasing the compensation of 10 of these people.

The CHAIRMAN. Whom does this proposition affect, in so far as compensation is concerned—not by name?

Mr. VAN DEVANTER. It does not reduce anybody's compensation, but it will dispense with one assistant attorney and the one clerk, the services of neither of whom we have now because they are not employed in my office. Heretofore we have had some details from the Pension Office and from the Land Office. The details have now been recalled and those who were serving on detail have gone back to their respective places. If we receive the approval of your committee and Congress, we propose to increase the \$2,750 man to \$3,000, the \$2,500 man to \$2,750, and to have three additional at \$2,500 and four assistant attorneys at \$2,250. This is not for the purpose of bringing in new people and giving them these places, but simply for the purpose of giving richly deserved promotions to persons now in the service and who have entitled themselves to these promotions. The public land appeals from the Commissioner of the General Land Office are allowed by the Secretary of the Interior. The Secretary in fact does not and can not give them attention. They are all brought to my office and are there examined the same as a judge in chambers examines the written testimony and the briefs of counsel, and then an opinion is submitted to me, and if it meets my approval, it goes to the Secretary and receives his approval.

The CHAIRMAN. That is the clerks' only civil-service examination?

Mr. VAN DEVANTER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. None of these parties have had any other examination?

Mr. VAN DEVANTER. Some of them have had another examination, because in the close of 1896 these gentlemen were all put into the classified service, and two or three of them came in soon after that, and to do so they had to pass a civil-service examination. In 1897 or 1898 these people were taken out of the classified service, and with the exception of the two or three I have named, none of them ever passed any civil-service examination so far as entrance into this office is concerned. Some of them did take an examination upon first entering the service and reached our office by promotion.

The CHAIRMAN. These gentlemen are all attorneys?

Mr. VAN DEVANTER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Then, under existing rules in your Department and your division, they would have to go through no civil-service examination?

Mr. VAN DEVANTER. No, sir.

Mr. HEMENWAY. If you had a vacancy, could you appoint under the examination of your Department? In other words, if you had a vacancy the Secretary of the Interior has the power to appoint without regard to the civil service?

Mr. VAN DEVANTER. Yes, sir; these people have nothing to do with the civil service. In fact, the Secretary does appoint as a result of an examination, but it is one conducted under our own office.

If I may be permitted, I will add that these gentlemen perform more arduous work, more difficult work, than does the average attorney. I have been a chief justice of a State court myself and have had some experience, and I know that they perform arduous work and it is very difficult, and some of them have themselves been judges. It is very important to all the Western country, and to the country in general, for that matter. A few years ago the work of the office was two years behind, and these gentlemen were informed by Mr. Secretary Bliss, through me, that if they would give longer hours to the service and bring the work of the office up to date, that if he was still Secretary at that time he would do what he could to secure them the deserved promotions. The work of the office is up to date for the first time in twenty years.

Mr. HEMENWAY. You have nothing to do with the appeals from the Commissioner of Pensions?

Mr. VAN DEVANTER. Only once in a thousand times. They do not come to me.

The CHAIRMAN. Your work is up to date?

Mr. VAN DEVANTER. It is absolutely up to date.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, Mr. Attorney, I understand that this organization of the attorneys of your Department covering all its offices is the organization that you and your Secretary desire?

Mr. VAN DEVANTER. Yes, sir.

Mr. HEMENWAY. What becomes of the other attorney and the \$900 clerk; where do they belong?

Mr. VAN DEVANTER. One of them is now in the Department and one is in the Secretary's office.

Mr. HEMENWAY. They would have to be cared for. They are cared for now as a part of your division?

Mr. VAN DEVANTER. They are not performing any service in my office. They were appointed for service elsewhere, and are rendering that service.

Mr. HEMENWAY. If they were dropped here, they would have to be picked up and put where they belonged. It does not, therefore, amount to a reduction. It really amounts to an increase, because these men are cared for as a part of your office, and will have to be cared for elsewhere.

Mr. VAN DEVANTER. They are already cared for by existing law. One of them has become the chief of the Indian Territory Division, and that leaves a vacancy in my office, so that when this change goes into effect, if it does, it will not be that somebody will be discharged, but that a place now vacant will be discontinued.

Mr. HEMENWAY. He is already cared for as chief of the Indian Territory Division?

Mr. VAN DEVANTER. Yes, sir.

The Secretary has joined me, and, of course, it is his act, in asking if it may be done, that the existing appropriation for the year ending June 30, 1901, be disbursed by the Secretary upon this plan, so that the reorganization may go into effect without waiting until the 1st of July. These men have brought the work up to date, and we would like, and believe it would be a good thing for the service, if we could let them know quietly that their work has been appreciated and that the reward is in store for them.

Mr. HEMENWAY. This \$900 clerk is taken care of here also?

Mr. VAN DEVANTER. Yes, sir.

Mr. HEMENWAY. You drop him off here, but we do not drop a man out of the service?

Mr. VAN DEVANTER. No, sir; we have had some details from other offices, but they have all gone back.

The CHAIRMAN. I suppose if this reorganization is made effective any time before the close of Congress—the 4th of March—it will be entirely satisfactory?

Mr. VAN DEVANTER. Yes, sir.

Mr. HEMENWAY. I would like to ask Mr. Dawson a question. Who has charge of these appeals from the Pension Office?

Mr. DAWSON. The assistant secretary. There is also a board of pension appeals.

Mr. HEMENWAY. What is the reason that they are so far behind?

Mr. DAWSON. It is the large volume of appeals that have been filed. While the force has been doing as much work as could be expected of any class of men, the large number of appeals coming in have swamped them; that is all. It costs nothing to file an appeal. A man can write a letter to the Department, simply saying, "I appeal from the rejection of my pension claim."

Mr. HEMENWAY. That is sufficient?

Mr. DAWSON. That is sufficient if the appeal comes from a soldier. We require more than that from an attorney.

Mr. HEMENWAY. How far is the Department behind?

Mr. DAWSON. About 16,000 cases, I think.

Mr. HEMENWAY. About two years' work?

Mr. DAWSON. I should say so; I do not know exactly.

Mr. HEMENWAY. There is no remedy except to stop the appeals?

Mr. DAWSON. No, sir; either stop the appeals or else provide more members of the board of pension appeals.

Mr. HEMENWAY. What recommendation, if any, has the Secretary made in that regard?

Mr. DAWSON. The Secretary has made none in that respect.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

STATEMENT OF HON. BINGER HERMANN, COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

Mr. HEMENWAY. I see the first change you ask for is ten assistant messengers in place of eight—an increase of two.

Mr. HERMANN. Yes, sir. In regard to that, Mr. Chairman, we have discovered that we are very much cramped with the limited force of eight messengers and we have asked for an increase of two.

Mr. HEMENWAY. These twenty-three laborers—are they under the civil service?

Mr. HERMANN. No, sir, they are not; but the messengers are.

The CHAIRMAN. You heard the statement of your chief clerk that these men so borne on your roll year after year can be taken from your office?

Mr. HERMANN. They can be taken from our rolls, but we have always felt that it was a hardship for our office to carry clerks charged against my bureau to the Interior Department when we were so hard

pressed for their services. It appears, however, that the Secretary's office required them.

The CHAIRMAN. These men seem to be nothing more than a charge against your Department and an increased expenditure, while you get none of the benefits.

Mr. HERMANN. I have always felt that it was an injustice.

I am asking for the increase of a few clerks here. These are independent of what will appear in the book of estimates. I was under the impression that they had reached the committee already. We are asking for twenty additional clerks, and as the estimate will come to you from the honorable Secretary, there will be more cost involved than I would now ask you to allow, because I think that I can get along with a number of cheaper clerks. The estimate will be as follows: Five clerks of class 1, five clerks of class 2, five clerks of class 3, and five clerks of class 4. I think we can get along with three clerks of class 4, three clerks of class 3, one clerk of class 2, and four clerks of class 1. Then four clerks of the \$1,000 class, and four at \$900.

The CHAIRMAN. The sum total about \$24,900?

Mr. HERMANN. Yes, sir; as the recommendation will come to you through the estimates of the Secretary.

The CHAIRMAN. Why are the clerks not in the book of estimates? Why do you bring in the supplemental statement?

Mr. HERMANN. For this reason: After having called upon the chiefs of the divisions as to how far the public work was behind, we came to the conclusion that it was absolutely impossible to bring this work up within two or three or four years unless there was an increase in the force, and that information was obtained only within the last few months. The reports had not been previously called for, but when the reports were received from the different chiefs of divisions I was then sure of the necessity. The work of one division is twelve months behind; another eight months behind; another six months behind, until they run down to about two months.

As a matter of explanation I will say that the cash receipts through my office the last fiscal year amounted nearly to \$4,500,000, an increase of about \$1,025,000 in excess of last year and an increase of nearly 100 per cent in two years, or an increase of \$2,000,000 in the last two years. That sum comprises small matters in the way of fees, \$3, \$5, and all the way up, and the copying of transcripts, etc., \$1.50 up to \$15, \$20, and as high as \$75, as the case may be, so you can imagine the enormous business which is represented by \$4,500,000. Transcribing alone amounts to several hundred thousand dollars and the clerks have paid for themselves a hundred per cent over. The sales of public lands last year amounted to about 15,000,000 acres as against, I think, 8,000,000 acres the year before, showing the enormous increase in the sale of public lands within the last two fiscal years.

There never has been such an enormous amount of business represented by my Bureau since 1890.

Now, the question arises as to additional aid. It has become a matter of absolute necessity and we must have it. We are now one year behind and if anything we will get further behind. We can not overcome the enormous amount of increase with the same clerical aid. The business has increased nearly 100 per cent and we are doing it

with the same clerical force. The increase in the ordinary work has been small, but the increase in the amount of new business has been very large. We have done a vast amount of work and I am satisfied that I can get along with these 19 additional clerks on the same subordinate scale and can build them up rather than to take a number of clerks at the higher prices. The chiefs of divisions are intelligent men. Some of them are very able lawyers, who are getting \$2,000 a year and they do hard and faithful work. I think the record made by the General Land Office is as fine a record as you will find in any bureau of the Government; I believe you will find it is a little better when you come to it.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you have the kindness to ask your Secretary to address us a letter upon this subject, asking for this increase?

Mr. HERMANN. I understand that the supplemental estimate has not been forwarded yet and that it was returned to my office this morning. I will make the revision, and it will reach you in the course of a few days.

PATENT OFFICE.

STATEMENT OF MR. C. H. DUELL, COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS.

The CHAIRMAN. I notice that your first item is an increase of ten copyists.

Mr. DUELL. It is similar to the matter that I brought before you last year and the year before. You granted it in both instances. Our office is the only office that has a grade of \$720 copyists. We have a great deal of difficulty in keeping our good copyists, because they want to go to other departments. I am getting in a class of book typewriters to take the place of pen copying. The reason for that is the pen copyists will average about 3,000 words a day; an operator on a book typewriter will average something over 5,000 words a day, a gain of 77 per cent. I give the positions to those people.

The CHAIRMAN. These people have had some training in the higher work?

Mr. DUELL. They are doing that work now at \$720.

The CHAIRMAN. You take them in and give them the experience and then promote them?

Mr. DUELL. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Your next item is an increase of five messenger boys?

Mr. DUELL. Yes, sir; the committee gave me five additional messenger boys last year.

The CHAIRMAN. What pay do they get?

Mr. DUELL. Three hundred and sixty dollars a year.

The CHAIRMAN. What do they do?

Mr. DUELL. Those I am asking for now I will use in examiners' room in putting away drawings. They will relieve the assistant examiner from doing a certain kind of work that the boys can do as well.

The CHAIRMAN. They are worth \$1 a day?

Mr. DUELL. Yes, sir.

Mr. HEMENWAY. When was your library established?

Mr. DUELL. The library is almost as old as the Patent Office. We have about 80,000 volumes.

The CHAIRMAN. Why do you require so large an increase?

Mr. DUELL. A little explanation is necessary. We have in the office duplicates of a good many books. These duplicates we have proposed selling. I brought the matter before the committee once or twice with the idea that I might use the avails from the sale of those books for the purchase of new books. I think you called my attention—the chairman of the committee, Mr. Cannon, did—to the fact that while it might be all right in this instance, it was a very bad proposition. My idea is to ask for the money covered into the Treasury. I have asked for \$5,000 additional. We can not spend that amount to good advantage during the next fiscal year. I would be entirely satisfied if in place of the \$2,000, which is the regular sum which has been allowed us for several years—although it has been at other times \$3,000, \$5,000, and even \$10,000—you would give us \$5,000. That would be an increase of \$3,000. We will then sell our duplicate books and cover the money into the Treasury, and one hand will wash the other.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you not several law libraries in your department building?

Mr. DUELL. This library is not a law library. This is a library of scientific works, and it is the only one that I know of.

The CHAIRMAN. Your library is a miscellaneous library?

Mr. DUELL. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Your work is distinctly scientific?

Mr. DUELL. Scientific and legal, both.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you not a pretty good library?

Mr. DUELL. We have a fairly good one, but we have got to keep it up to date right along.

The CHAIRMAN. Ten thousand dollars is a pretty large sum.

Mr. DUELL. That library numbers about 80,000 volumes, and has a value of about \$250,000.

The CHAIRMAN. It seems to me that all you need are current publications.

Mr. DUELL. Out of this sum we have to pay the transportation of documents and books to foreign nations through the Smithsonian Institution, and several other matters of that kind.

The CHAIRMAN. Take the next item, "For equipment of new scientific library rooms with steel stacks and other fireproof and labor-saving furniture and apparatus, \$5,000." Now, you are going to set aside a part of your building for your library and put it in permanent condition. Is that your proposition?

Mr. DUELL. Yes, sir; and the question arises whether we shall use the old bookcases which we have and which will have to be reconstructed, and lose some 747 shelves by reason thereof. The estimate we have on the cost of making such additional wooden cases as we need, and renovating and making over others, amounts to about \$3,000. I have had some preliminary estimates made on the steel stacks, and I find that we can get the steel stacks which will make our library as near fireproof as it can be in that old building for from \$4,000 to \$6,000. It will preserve the books and I think it is a very reasonable proposition.

The CHAIRMAN. I notice that you want for purchase of law books \$500.

Mr. DUELL. Yes, sir; that is a different library from our scientific library.

The CHAIRMAN. You are making a division?

Mr. DUELL. They have done so for years, but formerly all the books were bought out of one appropriation and the result was that for our law library we got a very small sum; perhaps a hundred dollars or so.

The CHAIRMAN. You could buy law books under the other paragraph for the purchase of books. In other words, out of whatever appropriation we give you you could purchase law books?

Mr. DUELL. I suppose we could, but we would rather have the \$500 separate.

The CHAIRMAN. Whatever may be the disposition of the committee you prefer to have the two designations?

Mr. DUELL. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Take the item "For the share of the United States in the expense of conducting the International Bureau at Berne, Switzerland." You have increased that item for next year \$50. Please give us your reason for that.

Mr. DUELL. Last year it cost about \$750, and we did not have money enough. We had only \$700 to pay the expenses. The expenses of that International Bureau are borne by various countries.

The CHAIRMAN. This is an annual appropriation then?

Mr. DUELL. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And you find that \$700 is not sufficient.

Mr. DUELL. When we come to pay exchange, and so forth, it amounts to about \$750, varying according to the expenses.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

STATEMENT OF C. D. WALCOTT, DIRECTOR OF THE UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

The CHAIRMAN. The first item is an increase of \$1,000 in the salary of the director.

Mr. WALCOTT. I have here a memorandum which I would like to read.

The CHAIRMAN. All right. We shall be glad to hear you.

(The memorandum is as follows:)

MEMORANDUM.

The salary of the Director of the Geological Survey was originally fixed, in the organic act, at \$6,000, and that amount was received by the Director for fifteen years—from 1879 to 1894. On July 1, 1894, an appropriation act limited it to \$5,000, and each year since only that amount has been appropriated for the purpose. During this period the appropriations for the work of the Bureau, its field of operations, and the responsibility of the Director have been largely increased. The United States Geological Survey is one of the largest and most important of the scientific organizations of the world, and its work is recognized as being of the highest character. The administrative and scientific ability of the officer in charge means the gain or loss to the Government of many thousands of dollars annually. A weak and inefficient administration would cost the Government, through poor and expensive direction, one or two hundred thousand dollars a year, besides a great loss of prestige both at home and abroad. It is not economy to ask the head of the Survey to serve for a salary less than that fixed by statute, and much less than that paid by individuals and corporations to men who combine technical and administrative qualifications. The salaries of the Librarian of Congress and the Superintendent of the

Census have been raised to \$6,000 each. Their duties and responsibilities have not increased to a greater extent than have those of the Director of the Geological Survey.

The period of depression which was given as the reason for reducing the amount appropriated for the Director's salary has passed, and an era of prosperity has been entered upon. In view of existing conditions it is strongly urged that the original statutory salary of \$6,000 be provided for in the appropriation act.

The CHAIRMAN. Under existing conditions your appropriation is \$31,390, which gives you a subordinate force of 29.

Mr. WALCOTT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You have, however, a very large body of men transferred, as I understand, to your Bureau from other divisions of the Government.

Mr. WALCOTT. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Instead of being borrowed, they are paid from an appropriation in the sundry civil bill. Is that correct?

Mr. WALCOTT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And you want them to be made regular. Will you make a corresponding reduction in your appropriation?

Mr. WALCOTT. The estimate is submitted to the Secretary and by him submitted to the Committee on Appropriations in the sundry civil bill. The increase asked for was \$40,280. There has been taken from the various appropriations in the sundry civil bill \$40,280, corresponding dollar to dollar, for the transferring of this force from the sundry civil to the legislative bill.

Mr. HEMENWAY. You want them all to be carried either on this bill or on the sundry civil bill?

Mr. WALCOTT. That is what we want. The subcommittee having the sundry civil bill in charge investigates what is being done. This committee only considers the question of the office. In the matter of the appropriation for the Coast and Geodetic Survey the committee examines into the condition of the work going on and knows the relation of the office force and the field force and all of that. As it is, we have here in the legislative bill a minor portion of our force and the balance is in the sundry civil appropriation bill, the appropriations for geology, topography, and so forth. It seems to me it is not a good arrangement and I would suggest that all the items in the legislative bill be transferred to the sundry civil bill or vice versa.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Walcott, how would you prefer to have your appropriations?

Mr. WALCOTT. I would prefer to have them all in the sundry civil bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The other items that you work under properly belong to the sundry civil bill?

Mr. WALCOTT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. While as a general principle, following the other bureaus of the Departments, your office force would come to us, yet if the sundry civil would take you up in whole, why there would be consistency in your work?

Mr. WALCOTT. I think so. In explanation I will say that the salaries of all the employees of the Coast and Geodetic Survey were put into the sundry civil bill approved June 6, 1900, as a unit. In 1879 or 1880 only the salary of the Director of the Geological Survey was in the legislative bill. That was the case until 1882 or 1883, when there were two officers put into the legislative bill. That was the time the salaries were increased.

The CHAIRMAN. In order that we may be fully informed, what increase do you ask for in this bill?

Mr. WALCOTT. One increase of \$1,000 in the salary of the Director.

The CHAIRMAN. We will talk with Mr. Cannon upon your proposition, and if you have any letter which you desire to address to us we can make that the subject of communication with Mr. Cannon.

Mr. WALCOTT. I will state in relation to the present estimates in the legislative bill that I have here a statement of the amount deducted from each item in the sundry civil bill.

Mr. HEMENWAY. We would be glad to have you put that in.

Mr. WALCOTT. Yes, sir.

(The statement referred to is as follows:)

LEGISLATIVE BILL.

Salaries in legislative bill.—Director's salary.—The estimate for the Director's salary is placed at \$6,000, which is the amount fixed in the United States Statutes at Large, Volume XX, page 394, section 1.

Miscellaneous office salaries.—Since the fiscal year 1882 there has been no provision made in the legislative bill for any increase of office force. As appropriations have been increased from time to time clerks, stenographers, editors, additional watchmen, and messengers have been paid from the bulk appropriations made for geology, topography, etc., thus taking from the appropriations for field work the amount that was necessary to carry on the increased office work owing to the greatly increased field force.

The appropriations for the various lines of work carried on by the Survey are inadequate to meet the demands from the various sections of the country, and it is unfortunate that more than \$40,000 has to be taken to pay for assistants in the office. In view of this, I earnestly recommend that the office force of the Survey be provided for as herein submitted:

1 assistant map editor.....	\$1,600
1 map reviser	1,200
1 map-proof reader	1,200
1 assistant photographer	1,200
4 clerks (class 4, \$1,800)	7,200
3 clerks (class 3, \$1,600)	4,800
2 clerks (class 2, \$1,400)	2,800
2 clerks, \$1,000	2,000
7 stenographers, \$1,000	7,000
4 stenographers, \$900	3,600
4 watchmen, \$600	2,400
4 messengers, \$720	2,880
4 messengers, \$600	2,400
Total	40,280

In the estimates submitted the amounts paid the employees borne upon the temporary rolls of the Bureau and paid in the several bulk appropriations have been deducted from those appropriations, as follows:

Mineral resources	\$4,920
Topography	15,480
Geology	4,400
Forestry	12,080
Gauging streams	1,840
Chemistry	840
Illustrations	720
Total	40,280

The transfer of the office force to the legislative bill, as above outlined, provides for nearly all the employees. When bulk appropriations are made for specific work it is necessary to have a certain amount of office assistance, and on this account it is impossible to estimate in advance just what will be needed. The services of the force indicated above is known to be permanently necessary under existing appropriations.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY,
Washington, D. C., December 1, 1900.

DEAR SIR: In response to your verbal request, I have the honor to submit herewith a statement in relation to the suggested transfer of the salaries for the Geological Survey that have been carried in the past by the legislative bill to the sundry civil bill.

In the first appropriation for the Geological Survey, for the fiscal year 1880, the legislative bill carried one salary, that of the Director, \$6,000. For the fiscal year 1883 the legislative bill carried salaries to the amount of \$34,940. For the fiscal year 1901 the legislative bill carries salaries to the amount of \$31,399. During the period from 1880 to 1901 the total appropriations for the Survey increased from \$106,000 to \$969,690. This increase necessitated the employment of additional office force, which was placed on the temporary roll and paid from the bulk sum appropriated for various objects, such as topography, geology, etc.

In view of this condition, I submitted to the honorable the Secretary of the Interior an estimate transferring \$41,280 of the office salaries to the legislative bill, deducting the amounts from the several appropriations made in the sundry civil bill, from which they had previously been paid. The reason for doing this was to combine in one bill, so far as practicable, the office salaries.

Since submitting the estimate it has occurred to me that it would be much better to combine all of the appropriations for the Geological Survey in one bill, as is done for the Coast and Geodetic Survey. The subcommittee on the sundry civil bill always looks carefully into the appropriations for the Survey, and knows the extent and character of its work, and is fully in touch with all that is being done by it. In view of this, I think it would be better for that subcommittee to take charge of all of the appropriations for the Survey or for all of the appropriations for office force to be transferred to the legislative bill.

Yours, truly,

CHAS. D. WALCOTT,
Director.

HON. HENRY BINGHAM,
*Chairman Subcommittee on Legislative Bill,
Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.*

INDIAN OFFICE.

STATEMENT OF MR. W. A. JONES, COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you want eliminated from this paragraph that the assistant commissioner of Indian Affairs shall perform the duties of chief clerk?

Mr. JONES. As far as I am concerned it is immaterial. As a matter of fact he does not perform that duty, and there will be no harm in eliminating it.

The CHAIRMAN. Who performs that work?

Mr. JONES. We subdivide it among the chiefs of divisions.

The CHAIRMAN. I notice you want an additional clerk of class 3.

Mr. JONES. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the necessity for that increase?

Mr. JONES. We need him on account of the increase of work.

The CHAIRMAN. Your work has not increased?

Mr. JONES. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. In what way?

Mr. JONES. The increase comes largely from the Indian Territory. Everything coming from the Indian Territory comes through our bureau, and we have to look it up and answer it. A great deal of this work comes to us from the Secretary of the Interior.

The CHAIRMAN. You want one additional clerk of class 2?

Mr. JONES. Yes, sir; for the same reason.

The CHAIRMAN. You want 26 clerks of class 1?

Mr. JONES. Yes, sir; that is an increase of one.

The CHAIRMAN. You want an additional messenger?

Mr. JONES. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You want an additional laborer and two charwomen?

Mr. JONES. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You ask for \$138,000 as against \$132,000, an increase of \$6,000?

Mr. JONES. I have not figured it exactly.

The CHAIRMAN. And then in the Indian act of 1901 an allowance of \$1,000 was made for a clerk in the Indian Office additional to the foregoing, and you want this increase simply on account of your increase of work?

Mr. JONES. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. That is a pretty big percentage of increase.

Mr. JONES. I can not help it. I simply put it squarely to you as I would in my own business. It is immaterial to me.

The CHAIRMAN. No; it is not immaterial to you.

Mr. JONES. I have no personal interest in it except that I have some pride in bringing the work of the office up as best as I can. If this business were my own, if it were left to my discretion to manage the office of Indian Affairs, and if I could run the office to suit myself, and the relations between the Treasury Department and my office were satisfactory, I could get along with perhaps less, but all of you know that it is impossible to conduct public business on those lines, at least I can not do it. When I came into the office I first got out of patience—

The CHAIRMAN. You are not embarrassed about appointments; they come from the civil service?

Mr. JONES. Yes, sir; almost entirely.

The CHAIRMAN. And there is no importuning about appointments?

Mr. JONES. There is considerable of it, more than you think, probably, but that does not bother me.

Mr. HEMENWAY. You will probably remember that last year we took out of the Indian bill all provision for the force of your office?

Mr. JONES. Yes, sir.

Mr. HEMENWAY. I see on the Senate side last time they put in another clerk in the office of Indian Affairs at a salary of \$1,000. I thought we tried to make it understood that these clerks should all be carried upon the legislative bill,

Mr. JONES. I do not remember about that clerk, unless he was the clerk in the office of superintendent of schools.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you appointed the clerk?

Mr. JONES. We have no vacancies whatever; the appointments have all been filled.

The CHAIRMAN. Here is the clerk's note, "See Indian Act 1901, page 93, for a clerk at \$1,000 in Indian Office, additional to the foregoing." In other words, additional to what we had given you, \$132,380, \$1,000 should be added for another clerk. Have you made that appointment?

Mr. JONES. I confess I do not understand about that one clerk.

Mr. HEMENWAY. It was put on in the Senate.

For construction of ditches and reservoirs, purchase and use of irrigating tools and appliances, and purchase of water rights on Indian reservations, in the discretion of

the Secretary of the Interior and subject to his control, \$50,000: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Interior may employ superintendents of irrigation, who shall be skilled irrigation engineers not to exceed two, as in his judgment may be necessary to secure the construction of ditches and other irrigation work in a substantial and workmanlike manner; and also, one clerk in the Office of Indian Affairs, at a salary of \$1,000 per annum.

Mr. JONES. That clerk was to take charge of irrigation matters in the office.

The CHAIRMAN. Did you make that appointment?

Mr. JONES. Yes, sir; the clerk is at work there.

The CHAIRMAN. And you want these additional allowances?

Mr. JONES. Yes, sir.

BUREAU OF EDUCATION.

STATEMENT OF MR. WILLIAM T. HARRIS, COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION.

The CHAIRMAN. In the first paragraph you ask for a "specialist in charge of land-grant college statistics, \$1,800." That you ask for in place of the clerk of class 4 which we gave you a few years ago?

Mr. HARRIS. I think there is a special memorandum in reference to that clerk.

The CHAIRMAN. You give up "one clerk of class 4, to obtain, receive, collate, and, under the direction of the Commissioner of Education, to furnish the Secretary of the Interior with the information in relation to the operations and work of the colleges of agriculture and mechanic arts," etc. That legislation you vacate, and in lieu of that you put a specialist in charge.

Mr. HARRIS. No, sir; that is a misprint.

The CHAIRMAN. Do I understand my proposition to be correct, that if we grant this paragraph, Bureau of Education, "the specialist in charge of land-grant college statistics, \$1,800," that you vacate the item for one clerk of class 4, page 186? Do I understand that to be the proposition?

Mr. HARRIS. That is entirely new to me. I have not asked for anything of that kind nor have I been consulted by the Secretary of the Interior with reference to any such change.

The CHAIRMAN. You have not asked for a specialist in charge of land-grant college statistics?

Mr. HARRIS. I have one now; I do not wish him changed.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the law we passed several years ago?

Mr. HARRIS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You have not asked for another?

Mr. HARRIS. I have asked for no other for that purpose. I have asked for the increase of the salary of a specialist that was given me with reference to education in the Spanish-American possessions from \$1,400 to \$1,800; that is an increase of \$400.

The CHAIRMAN. As I understand the construction of the bill, if we grant the "specialist in charge of land grant college statistics," we eliminate the clerk of class 4 on page 186.

Mr. COURTS. Clearly so.

The CHAIRMAN. You have \$1,400 for your Spanish-American specialist?

Mr. HARRIS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Is not that a pretty good compensation for a Spaniard?

Mr. HARRIS. He is not a Spaniard. The work requires an American and one who is proficient in Spanish. Not merely one proficient in dictionary Spanish, but one familiar with Spanish history. I happen to have a good man whom I know I shall lose, and if his salary can be increased to \$1,800 that will keep him. I wanted to get that increase last year, but there was some difficulty about it.

The CHAIRMAN. You ask for five clerks at \$1,000 in lieu of two.

Mr. HARRIS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And you give up three copyists at \$900.

Mr. HARRIS. Yes, sir.

Mr. TAYLOR. That is an increase of \$300.

The CHAIRMAN. I see you ask for one messenger at \$800?

Mr. HARRIS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. That is new?

Mr. HARRIS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The sum total increase of your estimate is \$1,220. What is the necessity for this change?

Mr. HARRIS. I have quite a large number of women, and it is necessary in order to manage a corps of women—I have been an old school superintendent and have had considerable experience—to have a principle of promotion. A promotion of a hundred dollars is as good as a larger one in my bureau. It is a large increase, from \$900 to \$1,200. They will not earn \$1,200, and I would not recommend it. At the same time, they earn this promotion of a hundred dollars, and with the salaries graded the office can be conducted more satisfactorily.

The CHAIRMAN. You increase your estimate for books \$250. What is the necessity for that increase?

Mr. HARRIS. There are a great many publications we ought to have. For instance, we had to send to a college in the Philippine Islands to get a curious book which was published with reference to their education. We have to buy a good many books now which we did not previously do.

The CHAIRMAN. I see that you ask \$500 additional for collecting statistics for special reports.

Mr. HARRIS. I would like to have that.

The CHAIRMAN. You had only \$2,500 for a number of years?

Mr. HARRIS. We have asked for \$4,000 several times.

The CHAIRMAN. "For the purchase, distribution, and exchange of educational documents," etc., you ask \$3,000, an increase of \$500?

Mr. HARRIS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. For seven years you had only \$2,500.

Mr. HARRIS. We have needed it during the seven years, but we could get along much better without it than we can now. We wish to avail ourselves not merely of our own clerks, but in order that we may go to a man in Cuba or Porto Rico, we will say, and offer him \$300 for certain information that he has gathered from his experience there, and in that way we get for \$300 what would probably cost us \$1,800 if prepared by a clerk in our bureau. This is really economical. We get the information for a great deal less than it is worth in clerk hire. That is to say, we get the finished product of the man instead of his labor for a year.

SATURDAY, *December 1, 1900.*

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR FOR THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

STATEMENT OF MR. W. W. BROWN, AUDITOR FOR THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, tell us what you desire especially to say to us.

Mr. BROWN. I really have not anything to say if you are going to follow what you have already put in print. The particular desire on my part was to get my office into shape by reorganizing the grade so that it would compare somewhat equally with the other Auditors' offices. My main difficulty has been that on account of the low grade of salaries I could not keep my clerks. I have lost in eighteen months nine of the very best clerks I had for the reason the salaries were so low in my office—that I had no means of promoting clerks to a grade that was comparable at all with those in the other offices.

Five different clerks have left my office for the office of the Auditor for the War Department on account of that office being able to promote them above a point to which I can promote. It has resulted in the loss of ten clerks of the very best of my force, and that explains the reasons for my making the estimate and recommendations I did. There will be a letter here in a few moments from the Secretary of the Treasury in relation to the office of law clerk. In the year 1898 the estimate was not made for a law clerk in that office. The peculiar situation at that time was such that by using a certain efficient clerk who had been in the office thirty years and more we could get along without a law clerk. That clerk has now failed in his health to such a degree that he is not able to do that work, and I am asking now, outside of what appeared in the annual estimates, a restoration of that office—that is, the office of law clerk at \$2,000. All the other auditing offices have a law clerk, and there is no clerk of more importance certainly than that. That is outside of what appears in my annual recommendation.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. You will submit the letter when it comes?

Mr. BROWN. The letter will be here in a few moments. I telephoned to the Secretary, and he said he would send it up, but by some reason it was delayed; but he phones that it is already on the way here by special messenger.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. What is the net increase?

Mr. BROWN. The net increase is \$8,800 for the general clerical force and \$2,000 for the law clerk, making an increase of \$10,000, and places my office on a par with the other auditing offices.

Mr. HEMENWAY. What is the net increase of force?

Mr. BROWN. There is no increase of force whatever, except the law clerk.

Mr. HEMENWAY. It is an increase of salary and reorganization of the force?

Mr. BROWN. Yes; increase of salaries amounting to \$8,800, and the salary of the law clerk at \$2,000, which would make the total increase of appropriation \$10,000.

Mr. HEMENWAY. And the letter explains it fully ?

Mr. BROWN. Yes, fully; and there is no increase of force whatever. It is \$4,100 for the temporary force and \$4,700 for the permanent force of the office.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. The total net increase is \$10,000 ?

Mr. BROWN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. I think your note here fully explains ?

Mr. BROWN. It does explain everything. I was only anxious because when I asked for it last year I did not get it, and I was very anxious I should not be left this time, because my office—

The CHAIRMAN. You know last year we thought the war would be over, but somehow or other it continues along like the Boer war.

Mr. BROWN. I am very anxious about the law clerk, because—

The CHAIRMAN. I think we fully understand your proposition, still we wished to comply with your personal wish to come up and make a speech.

Mr. BROWN. I hope you will pardon me for the length of my speech.

The CHAIRMAN. We are glad to have seen you.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE OF FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

STATEMENT OF MR. W. M. JOHNSON, FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL, ACCOMPANIED BY MR. A. W. MACHEN, SUPERINTENDENT OF DIVISION OF FREE DELIVERY.

Mr. JOHNSON. The change on page 211 is to strike out the words "of the division," merely to harmonize the language of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. "Assistant superintendent"—you mean that item ?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Why do you want to cross out "of the division?"

Mr. JOHNSON. Simply to make it, as I understand, harmonize with the act all through. The title is used in another place, "the superintendent of post-office supplies," and it would read "assistant superintendent of post-office supplies." The sentence before provided for a superintendent of post-office supplies and an assistant superintendent of post-office supplies should read that way.

The CHAIRMAN. It is simply a matter of consistency in verbiage ?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes; it does not change the meaning at all.

The CHAIRMAN. You now have eighteen clerks of class 3—

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes, and we ask for twenty-three clerks of class 3. Two of those clerks are requested in the free delivery.

The CHAIRMAN. I understand this proposition contains the creation of your new division in connection with rural free delivery ?

Mr. JOHNSON. No; this immediate proposition does not.

The CHAIRMAN. Rural free delivery has nothing to do with this proposition ?

Mr. JOHNSON. I have an additional statement on that subject which I will lay before you.

The CHAIRMAN. Does it come in another paragraph ?

Mr. JOHNSON. That comes in a later communication to the Treasury.

It is not included in this printed bill, but I have here a copy of a letter to the Secretary of the Treasury with respect to the other matter.

The CHAIRMAN. Then this includes what simply might be called your statement upon the normal growth of the First Assistant's work?

Mr. JOHNSON. That is it exactly.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, give us some detail of that matter.

Mr. JOHNSON. We want two \$1,600 clerks in the free-delivery division.

The CHAIRMAN. First you want an increase of eighteen to twenty-three clerks of class 3?

Mr. JOHNSON. That is an addition of five clerks.

The CHAIRMAN. Five clerks of class 3?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes; two of those go to the free-delivery division, due to the work of that division growing rapidly and requiring additional help in that branch. These clerks in the lower grade will be promoted to those grades and additional clerks appointed at the lower grade. There has been no recognition of this division for a number of years. There has no additional force been authorized or granted for this division outside of the assistant, and the office has been increasing and is increasing very rapidly. The number of free-delivery offices increases about sixty a year, and, as I understand, there has been no addition for some time. Mr. Machen, who has charge of that, can give you the details further if it is requested.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you these details here?

Mr. MACHEN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Which show the growth of the free-delivery service?

Mr. MACHEN. Yes, sir; the free-delivery service proper—that is, the old service.

The CHAIRMAN. Nonrural service?

Mr. MACHEN. Yes, sir. Within a period of eight years the service has increased 50 per cent. We have now eight hundred and forty-odd free-delivery post-offices on the 1st of December—I think 842 or 843—while eight years ago we had 590. The carriers have increased from 10,500 to about 16,000 regular carriers and 4,000 substitutes, making a total force in the regular service of about 20,000 men. Since 1895 the order of the President and of the Postmaster-General giving every letter carrier an opportunity to submit a defense to Washington against any charges which might be preferred against him, and the handling of the entire civil-service question, as far as carriers are concerned, through my division, have placed upon the clerks a good deal of additional correspondence and work. There has been no direct increase of the clerical force of the regular free-delivery service for several years. I have had allowed me three additional superintendents within the last four years.

The CHAIRMAN. That is three men?

Mr. MACHEN. I have four assistants altogether, but they do field work.

The CHAIRMAN. I understand that.

Mr. MACHEN. Now, in the regular service to-day I handle all the supplies for the rural free-delivery service; that is, the same clerks who handle the regular service have to handle the rural free-delivery supply accounts, because we buy our stuff for the rural service under the same contracts that we buy the supplies for the regular service, and that places upon the clerks of that division additional work. Last

night I had ten clerks in my office until half past 11 o'clock sending out warrants for the pay of 2,700 rural letter carriers. Those men are all paid by warrants from the Treasury Department.

The CHAIRMAN. It is all new work in effect?

Mr. MACHEN. The accounts are all kept in one division, for the sake of saving clerk hire. I keep the accounts of the rural service in the same branch of the office that the regular free-delivery accounts are kept, so these men got their warrants yesterday afternoon from the Treasury Department, and 2,700 of them had to be mailed last night, and that is a good deal, and I have had to work the clerks overtime for the last six months.

The CHAIRMAN. You say we have given the carrier service no regular increase in your department—

Mr. MACHEN. Of course, you understand the rural free-delivery service, or, as it is legally termed, "experimental rural free-delivery service," is maintained entirely from the appropriation for that service. The legislative bill has no charge whatever to the rural free delivery. Now, the proposition the Postmaster-General submitted provides for a general superintendent, under whom there shall be two divisions—a city free delivery division and rural free delivery division—the rural delivery to be maintained, as it is now, from the postal appropriation for that service.

The CHAIRMAN. You say that is the Postmaster-General's recommendation?

Mr. MACHEN. That is the letter addressed by the Postmaster-General to the Secretary of the Treasury amending the estimate.

Mr. JOHNSON. That is what I referred to a moment ago.

The CHAIRMAN. We will come to that a little later on. You want twenty-two clerks of class 2 in lieu—or rather, first let me ask how have you located your other two clerks of class 3?

Mr. JOHNSON. One goes to the division of salaries and allowances where Mr. Beavers reports and I think, on his statement, there is a very great need on account of the nature of the work and responsibility; and one goes to the correspondence division, where the clerk who now acts as assistant receives \$1,400. Other assistants receive a greater salary, and it was thought just and fair to put this on a \$1,600 basis, and that covers those four.

Mr. HEMENWAY. You have five, if you change it from eighteen to twenty-three?

Mr. JOHNSON. There are two for the salary and allowance division. My memorandum states one, but there are two for that division.

The CHAIRMAN. You think those are necessary?

Mr. JOHNSON. I think they are necessary for efficient work.

The CHAIRMAN. You think your service has so grown that you are warranted in asking Congress for this?

Mr. JOHNSON. It is constantly crowding on us faster than we can take care of it.

The CHAIRMAN. Does your exhibit as far as you have received up to this date of the present year show a continued growth in the service as it has during the past year?

Mr. JOHNSON. There is no let-up at all.

The CHAIRMAN. There is no abatement whatever?

Mr. JOHNSON. There is no abatement whatever.

The CHAIRMAN. And it will increase?

Mr. JOHNSON. I understand it is constantly increasing.

The CHAIRMAN. You want twenty-two clerks of class 2 in lieu of twenty-one. What is that for?

Mr. JOHNSON. The supply division needs a clerk of that class, and that is due to the large amount of bookkeeping which is necessary in keeping account of the heavy shipments received and sent out. That supply division is a very active place.

The CHAIRMAN. Does that cover rural free delivery?

Mr. JOHNSON. They send out the supplies.

The CHAIRMAN. Does it cover the distribution of supplies in your new division?

Mr. MACHEN. A little of it; a portion of the blanks of the old service that can be used are supplied from that division, and all we order from the Government Printer are supplied through the supply division, although the rural free delivery pays for it; but the work has been so heavy I have had to send a couple of men from the rural roll to help out the supply division, as I have had to do in the case of the Third Assistant Postmaster-General in the registry office. The extension of the registry service to rural free-delivery carriers has put as much work on them as on the supply division. So I have had to help out in both those divisions.

Mr. JOHNSON. There is an enormous amount of work carried on in receiving and shipping goods. It is a very busy warehouse and requires a good many accounts to keep track of shipping, receiving, and handling, and I am sure they need all of this help he is asking for. Further on there are some laborers asked for the same purpose.

The CHAIRMAN. Instead of forty-two clerks of class 1, you want forty-four. Why that increase?

Mr. JOHNSON. The free-delivery division wants one of those, and if requested Mr. Machen can or will explain, but this same supply division I have just spoken of requires one. They have already asked for one of class 2 and one of class 1 and two laborers, for the reason I have explained to you that the bookkeeping and the clerical work required and other labor in that division, and I think it is absolutely essential there for a proper handling for the immense amount of stuff.

The CHAIRMAN. You ask for an increase of five at \$900 each?

Mr. JOHNSON. The Dead-Letter Office wants those clerks. They want more; they really asked for ten, and I cut down the application to five. They have been asking for that a year or more, and they are necessary, as the work of the office is continually increasing, and in order to handle the dead-letter matter which comes there it is necessary to have this additional force. They are worked over hours quite frequently—kept until 5 o'clock in the afternoon and often later during the busy season—and in order to promote the handling of these dead letters and a proper return of them it is necessary that they should have this help. They really asked for more, but we thought that with five they could get along this year.

The CHAIRMAN. Your sum total of increase of clerks, I see, amounts to seventeen. Is that correct?

Mr. JOHNSON. Well, I have not footed them up.

The CHAIRMAN. And in the matter of increase of compensation, that goes to a few people who receive promotion?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes, largely.

The CHAIRMAN. In fact, you make no direct request for increased compensation for that force, but do request some seventeen new men?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes; that is practically the result of this.

The CHAIRMAN. You think you have given us your minimum for work?

Mr. JOHNSON. I think we have been very careful and cut down all we submit to what we deem the minimum requirement.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the force in and under the First Assistant Postmaster-General?

Mr. JOHNSON. I would have to foot that up.

The CHAIRMAN. Two hundred and twenty-nine you now have?

Mr. JOHNSON. It is easily about that.

The CHAIRMAN. You want to build it up to 246?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. You have charge of the rural free-delivery service, have you?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes; that is under this department.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any men in your department paid out of that fund and doing work other than rural free-delivery work?

Mr. JOHNSON. I understand the work that is done by those paid out of that fund all grows out of the additional business created by the rural free delivery.

The CHAIRMAN. You submit that work done in your department where the rural free-delivery fund is used is work done in connection with that fund?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes; it grows out of it.

The CHAIRMAN. And payments under that fund are for work pertaining to rural free delivery?

Mr. JOHNSON. That is my understanding of it, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. In our examination we found this detailed line of work had reached such mammoth proportions that it was simply an interchange of clerks without assignment, and we put this language in as permanent law, in section 9 of the act of March 15, 1898, in this bill:

Hereafter it shall not be lawful to detail clerks or other employees paid from general appropriations for the postal service from any branch of said postal service, whether located at the seat of government or elsewhere, to any office or bureau of the Post-Office Department at Washington.

You consider in the expenditure of this free-delivery fund that you are following critically the requirements of this law?

Mr. MACHEN. As I said to you a little while ago, in the first place all the clerks or temporary clerks employed on rural free delivery are simply in what we call the Southern division of the rural free-delivery service, with headquarters at Washington, D. C. I have detailed or I have allowed some to help out in the supply division on account of the great increase of work there caused especially within the last four or five months by the introduction of the rural free-delivery service.

The CHAIRMAN. Because of the application of the rural free delivery, and therefore you did not consider that you in any wise trespassed upon this law?

Mr. MACHEN. No, sir; take, for instance, the registry service. On the 20th day of last March the registry system was extended to the rural letter carriers; that is to say, they can register letters on their routes. Now, it necessitated the sending out all at once of supplies for about 2,500 letter carriers, which included carding books and record books, which correspond to the books used in the large free-delivery post-

offices. Well, now, if we had to depend upon the help that the Third Assistant Postmaster-General had at that time it could not have been carried out promptly. Of course, last year nobody foresaw what effect the introduction of rural free delivery would have upon those other branches of the service, and therefore they could not estimate for their clerks. Now it is understood that Mr. Madden, the Third Assistant Postmaster-General, this year will ask for additional clerks sufficient to look after his part of the service in the rural free delivery, and then I will not have to help them out in sending out these supplies and documents.

The CHAIRMAN. Then you follow this statute?

Mr. MACHEN. Yes; and the same holds good in the supply division. Now, for instance, let me give you an example—

The CHAIRMAN. This temporary transfer or use of your force is simply upon this one line of work?

Mr. MACHEN. Yes; I want to give you just one simple example. I explained to you a little while ago that all rural letter carriers were paid by warrants from the Treasury Department every month. Last night we sent out the warrants for October, thirty days behind. There are 2,600 or 2,700, and in order to expedite the sending out of those warrants I sent a clerk down from my office to the finance division of the Third Assistant Postmaster-General's office to draw up those warrants for rural free-delivery carriers. If it was not for that, that office could not get them out for fifteen days yet, and still, working as well as we can now, it is thirty days before we can pay these rural carriers after the money has been earned. There are a good many contingencies arising which we could not foresee a year ago.

The CHAIRMAN. You are establishing a great service, I know.

Mr. MACHEN. It is the question of making a failure of certain features of the service or taking the bull by the horns and pulling it through, by giving them the help needed, because the additional increase was due to the establishment of the rural free-delivery service.

Mr. JOHNSON. This is a proposition to reorganize the delivery service by making a general superintendent—

The CHAIRMAN. That is the letter in regard to the rural free-delivery organization, and that is under you?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes, sir; it is under my department, and this proposes a general superintendent of free delivery who shall have charge of city delivery and the rural delivery through superintendents of each of those branches, creating a superintendent of rural delivery and a superintendent of city delivery under a general superintendent.

The CHAIRMAN. In other words, you propose in the matter of supervision to make a division of responsibility. You will have running with the old law pertaining to cities above 10,000, etc., as to revenue and population, a general superintendent of that body of men, and then you propose a general superintendent, with corresponding powers of supervision and all that, for the rural free delivery? In other words, you have two divisions?

Mr. HEMENWAY. If I understand, you propose one general superintendent with a superintendent of each division under him?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes.

Mr. MACHEN. A superintendent of city delivery and a superintendent of rural delivery under a general superintendent; that is the organization. I can give you fully the plan of organization.

The CHAIRMAN. That is, you have a general superintendent?

Mr. MACHEN. There is no general superintendent now.

The CHAIRMAN. Then you create him?

Mr. MACHEN. We create a general superintendent of free delivery and then change the designation of superintendent of free-delivery system, as it is constituted to-day, to superintendent of city delivery. Instead of having four assistant superintendents, have three assistant superintendents, and promote one of the four assistants, say, to the superintendency of free delivery. That would create the position of general superintendent of free delivery, drop a salary of \$2,000, and make a net increase in your bill of \$1,500 on account of the free-delivery service. Now, on the postal bill it would also drop a \$4 per diem salary, or \$1,460 a year, on account of an assistant superintendent who would be dropped, so that the net cost to the Government would be only \$60. Now the superintendent of rural delivery will be maintained from the postal appropriation from that service until the Congress of the United States strikes out the word "experimental" and makes it permanent under the postal service, but under this organization there would be a general superintendent of the free-delivery system; then under him a superintendent of city delivery and a superintendent of rural delivery.

The CHAIRMAN. To whom they both report?

Mr. MACHEN. Yes, sir; and the general superintendent of the free-delivery system would be under the First Assistant Postmaster-General. It is a similar organization to the Railway Mail Service, only, instead of having the assistant general superintendent, we would have a superintendent of city delivery—

The CHAIRMAN. I understand it exactly.

Mr. MACHEN. And it also proposes to raise the salary of the chief of the allowance division from \$3,000 to \$3,500.

Mr. JOHNSON. The recommendation of the Postmaster-General to that is that the salary of the superintendent of the division of salaries and allowances ought to be \$3,500 and the title "general superintendent." That is the position Mr. Beavers now has and handles about \$30,000,000.

The CHAIRMAN. What does he receive now?

Mr. JOHNSON. Three thousand. He says here:

The division of salaries and allowances, too, has grown to such importance as to warrant my recommending the grade of general superintendent for that division.

It is growing very rapidly, as everything is.

The CHAIRMAN. That is the letter—

Mr. JOHNSON. That is the letter I have referred to.

The CHAIRMAN. It covers the general superintendency of the entire free-delivery service, rural and old, and an increased compensation to the chief of the salary and allowance division?

Mr. JOHNSON. And making him general superintendent.

The CHAIRMAN. Why do you increase the item in regard to the work incident to the war with Spain over \$2,000?

Mr. JOHNSON. The business of the Department is growing.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you understand that work in consequence of the war with Spain is increasing postal work in the colonies?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes; it is thought that is necessary for the purpose.

The CHAIRMAN. What does that run to—Cuba, Porto Rico?

Mr. JOHNSON. And the Philippines, more or less.

The CHAIRMAN. You take in all?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. This is applicable to all?

Mr. JOHNSON. As I understand it.

The CHAIRMAN. You feel there is a necessity for this?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes. The gentleman in charge of this says the work is just as heavy as it has ever been in these branches. I must apologize to the committee for my lack of entire familiarity with this subject. The committee must understand that I have been in charge only a few weeks, and I therefore have to give you my best judgment on these matters, with the assistance of the chiefs of the bureaus, and I can refer to them for further information. I have not been able to master all the details, and I am not so familiar with it as perhaps you gentlemen of the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. Has your report been printed and published, in which there is an exhibit of these expenditures?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes; it is shown in that in detail.

The CHAIRMAN. We have not received that yet.

Mr. JOHNSON. It should have been, no doubt, sent to you. They were published a few days ago.

The CHAIRMAN. I wish you would see they are sent to the committee.

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes, sir. Here is a single copy which I happen to have with me now.

The CHAIRMAN (to Mr. Machen). You make this subordinate force, which I suppose you call a division now, out of the appropriation the law allows you in that general lump-sum appropriation, and the administration is a creation of a subordinate force, etc.?

Mr. MACHEN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, the question will come up under the old talk of civil service. How have you appointed your people?

Mr. MACHEN. All the appointments in rural free-delivery service are temporary appointments, outside of the classified service.

The CHAIRMAN. When you say "temporary," what do you mean?

Mr. MACHEN. The appropriation as it stands now is legally an experimental appropriation, which may be stopped to-day in the discretion of the Postmaster-General, and can be stopped by Congress dropping the entire appropriation next year; so the dropping of the appropriation would discontinue the employment of all these people, and as long as the word "experimental"—

The CHAIRMAN. As long as you use the word "experimental" as a part of the statute, then everything else is experimental?

Mr. MACHEN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. That is your defense in appointing as you have appointed?

Mr. MACHEN. Yes, sir; and in the matter of appointing carriers it would be impracticable at any time to appoint rural letter carriers under the civil service.

The CHAIRMAN. I merely wanted to be fortified with a reason why you have acted as you have.

Mr. MACHEN. If you want it I would be glad to give a statement of the exact condition of that office.

The CHAIRMAN. You had better send us a statement, say by Monday.

Mr. MACHEN. All right, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. I merely want it for convenience in case the paragraph is attacked.

Mr. MACHEN. Yes, sir.

NOVEMBER 30, 1900.

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

SIR: Since submitting the estimates for the Post-Office Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, I have decided to suggest the following changes:

From the estimate for the Bureau of the First Assistant Postmaster-General strike out "Superintendent free-delivery system, \$3,000," and insert in lieu thereof "General superintendent free-delivery system, \$3,500." Insert "Superintendent city delivery service, \$3,000."

Strike out "four assistant superintendents free delivery, at \$2,000 each, \$8,000," and insert "three assistant superintendents city delivery service, at \$2,000 each, \$6,000."

Strike out "Superintendent division of salaries and allowances, \$3,000," and insert "General superintendent of salaries and allowances, \$3,500."

The above changes will make a net increase of \$2,000 in the estimate for the Bureau of the First Assistant Postmaster-General—\$1,500 on account of the free-delivery system and \$500 on account of the division of salaries and allowances.

By dropping one assistant superintendent of free delivery a per diem of \$4, or \$1,460 per annum, will also be dispensed with, which is now provided for by "Incidental expenses free-delivery service" in the appropriation for the postal service, so that the net increase to the Government caused by the changes herein recommended will be but \$540.

I make these recommendations on account of the rapidly growing importance of the divisions they affect. It is well known that the recent and great development of the rural free-delivery service has brought to the free-delivery division additional responsibilities, which fully warrant the appointment of a general superintendent.

The organization of the rural free-delivery service will be provided for, as it is now, from the appropriation for that service.

The division of salaries and allowances, too, has grown to such importance as to warrant my recommending the grade of general superintendent for that division.

Very respectfully,

Postmaster-General.

OFFICE OF SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

STATEMENT OF MR. W. S. SHALLENBERGER, SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

MR. SHALLENBERGER. Mr. Chairman, the matter I have to present this morning will be found on page 213. You see my Bureau asks for the appointment of five additional clerks.

THE CHAIRMAN. You ask an increase from \$170,400 to \$178,000; you ask an increase of \$7,600?

MR. SHALLENBERGER. A total increase of \$7,600.

THE CHAIRMAN. Why do you want to jump your chief clerk from \$2,100 to \$2,500? Because somebody else's chief clerk gets that?

MR. SHALLENBERGER. No, sir; not, strictly speaking, because somebody else has it, but because in the last few years the work pertaining to the chief clerk's office has increased both in magnitude and importance, and since we have taken on the Alaskan service and have included Hawaii and Porto Rico with our regular service questions of very great importance and delicacy have arisen which there is no one in the department—

THE CHAIRMAN. That is, all work in the new possessions. Alaska you had for many years.

MR. SHALLENBERGER. While we have had Alaska for many years, the influx of population has been so great and the difficulty of securing winter service has been so great that the chief clerk has been compelled to assume the responsibility, and I have been compelled to place that responsibility upon him, and all small contracts—

The CHAIRMAN. Have you been enabled to give him any additional subordinate force to help him?

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. Not specifically, except in this: That I relieved him from the detail work of the contract division last year. Now, I relieved him to that extent from the detail work of the contract division, and he has assumed this larger work.

The CHAIRMAN. How long has this compensation run to this chief clerk?

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. Of \$2,100? It has been \$2,000 for many years, and last year it was increased to \$2,100; but in the case of the chief clerk to the First Assistant, that was raised to \$2,500. Now, the chief clerk of the Second Assistant, having all the contract service, an appropriation of \$58,000,000, would be recognized at once as an officer whose judgment, discretion, and force should be quite equal to any chief clerk in any Department of the Government. He acts as Second Assistant Postmaster-General in my absence by law, which sometimes exists for two months. Now, I take it a Department which has grown so immensely in twenty years should command the services in that office of one who is at least granted a \$2,500 salary when we have superintendents of divisions at \$3,000 right along under him.

Hence I think the character of the service and dignity of the office should command that salary. I come now to the superintendent of railway adjustment. You will notice in the phraseology of this bill and last year's bill "adjustment division" is used, but that is not the language used in the postal laws and regulations. It is superintendent of railway adjustment. Now, I ask that his salary be made \$3,000, because it is one of the most important superintendencies we have in the Department. It involves appropriations to-day of \$40,000,000 under his jurisdiction. Now, in addition to the railway transportation which he had twenty years ago he has the adjustment of railway post-office car service assigned to his division, adjustment of mail messenger service, screen-wagon service, electric-car service, pneumatic-tube service, and—

The CHAIRMAN. What do you mean by adjustment?

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. The proper rate of pay, under the law, to be assigned to corporations and carrying companies whose services have been found necessary, after due investigation in the separate divisions controlling that service. For instance, the General Superintendent of Railway Mail Service reports that such new railway service is needed in certain localities; that certain new railway postal-car service is needed, and he gives the reasons, then it is referred to the superintendent of railway adjustment to determine whether the pay, under the law, should be given as recommended by the Railway Mail Service, so that contract orders, electric-car division, and all others, they come to his division finally for adjustment under the law, and determine as to whether the compensation to be paid is proper. If there is a disagreement, as in electric-car service, and sometimes in Railway Mail Service, where it is very small, as to whether it is the proper amount to pay the railroad and other services we have to use; and so in the weighing of the mails after the weights are calculated the same goes to his division so he may adjust the pay, under the law, by proper computation as to mileage, weight of mail, etc. He makes the adjustment under the law—the calculations with reference to the rate of pay.

The CHAIRMAN. Any question which arises in the matter of disagreement to the compensation, under contract or otherwise, is referred to him?

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. Yes. Now, as I have said, we have in our Post-Office Department a Superintendent of Money-Order System at \$3,000, a superintendent of free delivery at \$3,000, a superintendent of the Dead-Letter Office \$2,500, a superintendent of salaries and allowances \$3,000, now asking \$3,500, as you heard a few minutes ago—and I assume his duties are no more responsible than the superintendent of the railway mail adjustment—superintendent of post-office supplies \$2,250, superintendent of railway adjustment \$2,000 under the former law, now \$2,100, Superintendent of Foreign Mails \$3,000, superintendent of registry system \$2,500. Now, as compared with the superintendents of the other branches of the postal service, I assume there can be no question; and I do think any expert railroad man in the United States will say that there should be a less salary attaching to his office than the other superintendents. If I should lose him to-day I do not know anyone I could put in.

The CHAIRMAN. He is a man of long experience?

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. He is a man of large experience and long connection with the Department.

The CHAIRMAN. Your Department has great confidence in him?

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. He has grown up with the service. He is a modest man, appointed originally by President McKinley in his first term, and it is not at his request specially that I bring this up, but I feel the harmony of the service and dignity of the office should command this much money.

The CHAIRMAN. We understand the work he does. Now, you want 21 clerks in lieu of 19 of class two. That is on account of the normal increase in work?

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. Yes; and I will state just in brief my object in asking these increases. We are considered too conservative in our department in the increase of clerical force. The work in my Bureau during the past year was very much greater in actual hours than the pay of the increase of clerks I am asking, and I simply selected two divisions representing the largest amount of the extra work and have tabulated that extra work carefully in hours. I am asking an increase of two clerks in one division where the actual overwork more than covers the additional hours of those two clerks, and in the second division one-half more—that is, the actual extra work exceeds by one-half more the actual hours that these two extra clerks will be employed—so that if you grant these five clerks to-day they will simply cover the actual amount of time put in in overwork in my Bureau by the clerks in the two divisions, and then the normal increase of service will come in the nature of overwork, which will be placed on the entire Bureau for the next fiscal year. Our clerks have been very willing to accept work, and I am trying to ask absolutely just the number of clerks that I need and no more.

The CHAIRMAN. I suppose that the same class of reasoning that you have submitted runs to the several—

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. Runs through the entire service and I have in brief presented those reasons to the Postmaster-General in a letter, of which I have a copy here and will leave with you.

The CHAIRMAN. Your whole increase asked for is less than \$8,000?

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. Less than \$8,000. Just one more expression in order to fully satisfy the committee of the immense volume of work done in our Department. I will say that when the superintendent of railway adjustment took hold in 1880 he had \$9,237,000 under his direction in railway mail service transportation. To-day he has \$33,400,000. He had an aggregate appropriation of \$10,648,000, and to-day he has \$40,196,000.

The CHAIRMAN. What years are against each other.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. 1880 and 1900—twenty years. The service has grown from an aggregate of \$10,200,000 to \$40,196,000; and these several other branches of the service, mail-messenger service, screen-wagon service, electric-car service and pneumatic-tube service have been added to his division.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there any other matter you want to leave with us?

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. No, sir; I think not.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL,
Washington, October 6, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following estimates for the clerical and other personal force of the office of the Second Assistant Postmaster-General for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902:

"For Second Assistant Postmaster-General, \$4,000; chief clerk, \$2,500; chief of division of inspection, \$2,000; chief of contract division, \$2,000; chief of mail equipment division, \$2,000; superintendent of railway adjustment, \$3,000; superintendent of foreign mails, \$3,000; chief clerk, \$2,000; 9 clerks of class 4, at \$1,800, \$16,200; 36 clerks of class 3, at \$1,600, \$57,600; 1 stenographer, \$1,600; 21 clerks of class 2, at \$1,400, \$29,400; 21 clerks of class 1, at \$1,200, \$25,200; 17 clerks, at \$1,000 each, \$17,000; 6 clerks, at \$900 each, \$5,400; 1 messenger in charge of mails, \$900; 4 assistant messengers, at \$720 each, \$2,880; 2 laborers, at \$660 each, \$1,320—in all, \$178,100."

Compared with the appropriation for the current year, the above estimate includes the following increases:

"One clerk, at \$1,000, \$1,000; 2 clerks, at \$1,200 each, \$2,400; 2 clerks, at \$1,400 each, \$2,800; increase in salary of chief clerk, \$400; increase in salary of superintendent of railway adjustment, \$1,000. Total increase, \$7,700."

In explanation of the five additional clerks asked for, I will say that two of them are intended for the division of inspection and three for the contract division. The extra time given to their work by the clerks of the division of inspection, outside of regular office hours, as shown by an actual daily record for the year ended September 30 last, amounted to more than the full time of two additional clerks, and the extra time given to their work by the clerks of the contract division during the past six months was equal to the full time of more than three and one-half clerks. In other words, the work of those divisions has been so heavy that it would have been impossible for the present force to have performed it unless they had given to it extra time outside of the usual office hours aggregating more than the full time of five and one-half additional clerks; and this does not include the extra time, which is considerable, devoted to their work by the clerks of other divisions, for which no increased clerical force is asked. This has been given cheerfully, and the estimate for five more clerks scarcely covers the work as it exists at present, and makes no provision for any increase in work during the next fiscal year.

During the nine months ended September 30, 1900, there was an increase of over 11 per cent in the number of orders prepared by the contract division for entry on the journal requiring the signature of the Postmaster-General. This means a material increase in the number of applications presented and acted upon for the establishment of new service or changes in existing service, increase in the number of reports handled regarding performance of service, certifications for payment issued, and the general correspondence, cases, and orders incident to that part of the mail transportation assigned to those two divisions.

As to the increase of \$400 for the chief clerk, I will state that the increase in the general work of the office, as a whole, resulting from the growth of the transportation service, the adoption of new and improved methods, the extension of lines of routes to remote sections of Alaska and other undeveloped territory, and the absorption into the transportation service of Porto Rico and Hawaii have added materially to

the supervisory duties of the chief clerk of the office. The chiefs of the several divisions must confer with him in regard to the arrangement and conduct of the work of their divisions and refer to him many cases of more than usual importance which present new questions for decision, and he must confer with and assist the head of the Bureau in much important executive work which necessarily comes before that officer, and is required by law to be in charge of the office and act for its head during his absence. The fairness of fixing the salary of the chief clerk of a Bureau at \$2,500 was recognized by Congress at its last session in the case of at least one Bureau in this Department, and the amount estimated for the chief clerk of this Bureau is the same.

As to the estimate of \$1,000 additional for the superintendent of railway adjustment, I desire to state that this position was first designated by law in the appropriation act in 1880. At that time the appropriation under the charge of that officer was, in round figures, \$10,000,000. For the current year it is over \$40,000,000, an increase of over 300 per cent during the past twenty years. This includes for 1880 only the appropriation for railroad transportation, railway post-office cars, and special facilities. In 1893 there was assigned to this officer the supervision of the details of the work connected with mail-messenger and regulation-wagon service, and, since then, the electric-car and pneumatic-tube service, by reason of which his work has been very largely increased. It should also be noticed that of the eight superintendents of various branches of service in this Department the superintendent of railway adjustment is the only one whose salary is as low as \$2,000.

A majority of the others are receiving \$3,000 salary, and each of them has the assistance of a chief clerk or one or more assistant superintendents, while the superintendent of railway adjustment has none; and it must be conceded that the work assigned to the superintendent of railway adjustment is at least of equal importance to that assigned to any other of the superintendents mentioned. There is but one of the others having charge of appropriations greater than those assigned to the supervision of the superintendent of railway adjustment. I therefore recommend this increase of his salary as an act of justice, to make it more commensurate with the duties assigned to him, and to place his salary more nearly on an equality with the salaries now recognized by Congress as appropriate for other officers of similar position.

Very respectfully,

W. S. SHALLENBERGER,
Second Assistant Postmaster-General.

Hon. CH. EMORY SMITH,
Postmaster-General.

OFFICE OF THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

STATEMENT OF MR. E. C. MADDEN, THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

The CHAIRMAN. I see you ask an increase of about \$20,000.

Mr. MADDEN. A little less than that, a very modest request; it is \$19,830.

The CHAIRMAN. We gave you \$10,000 increase last year.

Mr. MADDEN. Yes; I believe you did. I forget just exactly what it was.

The CHAIRMAN. I suppose your argument for your chief clerk is the general argument?

Mr. MADDEN. Just like the Second Assistant's except this: There is a vacancy in that in my Bureau now, and I really can not get the kind of man I want for that place for the salary it pays.

The CHAIRMAN. You think your chief clerk ought to have \$2,500?

Mr. MADDEN. Yes, sir. I think he should for this reason, that he works over every chief of division and we must have a man to whom they can look up to and not one on whom they will look down. Now you can not command such a man for the salary. I to-day wish to draw into the Department a man I know is wonderfully fitted for the place, but he gets the same salary in the field he would get there, so he declines to take it for that reason.

The CHAIRMAN. You want, I see, to increase the salary of the superintendent of postage-stamp supplies and postmasters' accounts——

Mr. MADDEN. That is a change of title.

The CHAIRMAN. To \$2,500. What accession of work has he been quired to perform during the past year?

Mr. MADDEN. That is more in the nature of a restoration of salary.

The CHAIRMAN. Does he do any other work than he has heretofore done?

Mr. MADDEN. He has charge, like all the rest of them.

The CHAIRMAN. Has he not always had that?

Mr. MADDEN. The accounts of the new possessions in the way of postage stamps, etc., are kept in that division. He formerly drew \$2,500. In 1877 he drew \$2,500 for the same duties, when the value of the postage stamps passing under his control was only \$24,000,000, whereas last year it was \$97,000,000.

The CHAIRMAN. I do not think that there is anything in that. They have all the same protection whether they are \$7,000,000 or \$700,000,000, and I do not think the fact that he has packages and bundles sum-totaling a larger amount of money enters as an element at all unless he is required to give bond as security.

Mr. MADDEN. He does not give a bond.

The CHAIRMAN. In case a man gives bond, then I think some consideration should run, because the cost of giving the bond adds to his expense, but the mere fact of the possession of stamps does not. I do not think that enters much as an element.

Mr. MADDEN. Now, as compared with the other divisions of the post-office which were represented here by the Second Assistant a few moments ago, his duties are just as responsible as any. We heard that the chief of the salary and allowance division dispenses something like \$50,000,000, and the chief of the railway adjustment division dispenses something like \$50,000,000. This man handles \$97,000,000 of postage stamps. The value is the same. Now, this man in 1877 was drawing \$2,500. At that time there was a cut-down of salaries, and they were restored all around him. His division now has as many employees as any in the Department, and his division is as capably administered as any in the Department, I believe. He is capable of extracting from the force as much work for the money as any man, I think.

The CHAIRMAN. In the matter of postage-stamp supplies and postmasters' accounts, what does the superintendent of that division really do?

Mr. MADDEN. He issues stamps to postmasters and checks their accounts.

The CHAIRMAN. He gives stamps on requisitions, but what other than stamps?

Mr. MADDEN. He conducts all the correspondence.

The CHAIRMAN. Supplies, paper, and ink?

Mr. MADDEN. Only stamped paper, postal cards, postage stamps, some stamped envelopes, etc.

The CHAIRMAN. Then he has nothing to do in what you call supplies, other than what is directly postage?

Mr. MADDEN. That is it exactly.

The CHAIRMAN. That which is postage with the value on the face?

Mr. MADDEN. That is it.

The CHAIRMAN. Then of course he keeps a record of the distribution?

Mr. MADDEN. Yes, sir. When a postmaster's order comes in he determines whether his order is excessive or not and conducts the correspondence in the way of ascertaining its correctness and all that sort of thing.

The CHAIRMAN. Now in regard to the chief of the finance division, you want to change him to "superintendent of system of postal finance?"

Mr. MADDEN. That is all; there is no change in salary—merely a change of title.

The CHAIRMAN. You say here that he shall give bond. What is the usual bond there?

Mr. MADDEN. Ten thousand dollars.

Mr. TAYLOR. Why do you wish to strike out that?

Mr. MADDEN. That was an omission; it was not intentional.

The CHAIRMAN. You are somewhat particular about the name?

Mr. MADDEN. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Why?

Mr. MADDEN. Just to be consistent with the duties to be performed there. He determines or suggests for my determining where the postal deposits shall be made by the postmasters of the country, instructs them, etc., and pays out an appropriation of something like \$45,000,000 a year, issues warrants, and all that sort of thing.

The CHAIRMAN. You think it is a better designation?

Mr. MADDEN. It is a better designation; it is a more proper designation.

The CHAIRMAN. It is very annoying, especially in looking up statutes and things, to start out and find "superintendent of system of postal finance," run to its change, and perhaps in a few years run to another change; you are jumping all around.

Mr. MADDEN. There need not be any other change if we make that now.

The CHAIRMAN. And then it is simply a whim of a head of a division?

Mr. MADDEN. That is not so in this case; this is simply a whim of this head to make it consistent with the business.

The CHAIRMAN. I want to tell you a well-defined expression of the line of work an officer does ought to continue right straight through.

Mr. MADDEN. That is why this change is suggested.

The CHAIRMAN. You do not want the matter of the bond stricken out?

Mr. MADDEN. No; that is a mistake.

The CHAIRMAN. Chief of files and records division, \$2,000—that is new?

Mr. MADDEN. That is new.

The CHAIRMAN. That is a new division?

Mr. MADDEN. It is a new division in this way. It has existed for years. It is well known that the Third Assistant Postmaster-General receives more mail matter every morning than all the rest put together. It was necessary years ago to establish a division to take care of incoming and outgoing correspondence, and there has been an \$1,800 clerk in charge of that division for a number of years—I forget how many.

The CHAIRMAN. What does this man now get?

Mr. MADDEN. Eighteen hundred dollars.

The CHAIRMAN. He is a clerk?

Mr. MADDEN. Yes, sir; and I want to dignify the office by calling him chief of the division of files and records.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you give up that clerk?

Mr. MADDEN. That will give an additional \$1,800 clerk later on.

The CHAIRMAN. And he now gets \$1,800?

Mr. MADDEN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Has he been there a long time?

Mr. MADDEN. A good many years, and a most valuable man.

The CHAIRMAN. How many people has he under him?

Mr. MADDEN. I think seven or eight.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you give us that \$1,800 back?

Mr. MADDEN. No; I ask that additional.

The CHAIRMAN. You want the party to hold that \$1,800, and you want this additional?

Mr. MADDEN. Yes; if I can get it.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the work justify the request for a new man to do it?

Mr. MADDEN. It is merely an increase to him of \$200.

The CHAIRMAN. With this small force of six people under him, does it justify the creation of this new office at \$2,000?

Mr. MADDEN. In my opinion, it does.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you keep the clerk at \$1,800?

Mr. MADDEN. No; we put him elsewhere in the Bureau.

The CHAIRMAN. Then the work that you make application for at the salary of \$2,000 does not require this man?

Mr. MADDEN. No, sir; it is merely to create the title, and by law it has existed for years in the Department.

The CHAIRMAN. Give your reasons for a chief of the redemption division.

Mr. MADDEN. The reasons are the same.

The CHAIRMAN. That is an increase to \$2,000?

Mr. MADDEN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And you hold that in addition?

Mr. MADDEN. Yes, sir; on account of the necessities of the Bureau.

The CHAIRMAN. Has the work become very much larger?

Mr. MADDEN. It is constantly increasing.

The CHAIRMAN. You want six superintendents of the registry system, as heretofore?

Mr. MADDEN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Why do you want this increase of 33 per cent?

Mr. HEMENWAY. That is an experiment that was started last year.

Mr. MADDEN. Yes; and it proved very valuable.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the new system it is increased?

Mr. MADDEN. It is increased something like 300 per cent.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that in connection with the establishment of the carrier service?

Mr. MADDEN. It is the carrier registration in the cities.

The CHAIRMAN. You say that has had a marked success?

Mr. MADDEN. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. And you are so well satisfied that you want to extend it?

Mr. MADDEN. Yes, sir. As far as possible we are using these assistants to travel and perfect the system. If we have no more than four, we can not cover the first and second class offices alone in five years.

We ask this addition so as to get through with it sooner. We need that many.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you touch the registry system in connection with the rural free delivery?

Mr. MADDEN. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. You think you need two more superintendents?

Mr. MADDEN. I do.

The CHAIRMAN. Are they under the civil service?

Mr. MADDEN. They are under the civil service.

The CHAIRMAN. Don't you think that \$2,000 is a large compensation for that class of work?

Mr. MADDEN. No, sir; it is none too much.

Mr. HEMENWAY. I understand that you had trouble in getting some of the men to accept these places by reason of the small salary?

Mr. MADDEN. Yes, sir; I went through the service and picked them out, and I found that they hesitated about coming to the Department and accepting the small salary.

The CHAIRMAN. You want six of class 4 instead of four?

Mr. MADDEN. Yes; that is in order to increase a few deserving clerks.

The CHAIRMAN. Do these increases pertain to your new system?

Mr. MADDEN. Not all of them. A great many do. There are ten additional persons asked for.

The CHAIRMAN. You are asking a great many additions to your force.

Mr. MADDEN. I want ten additional clerks.

The CHAIRMAN. How many of those will you assign to your new system?

Mr. MADDEN. About five of them, possibly six.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you made any estimate of the work during the six months that your system has worked?

Mr. MADDEN. I have not.

The CHAIRMAN. What data have you in connection with your new system?

Mr. MADDEN. I haven't anything here except what I have in my mind. These assistants go into the post-offices and correct matters.

The CHAIRMAN. Your report will make no statement except as to how the system has increased?

Mr. MADDEN. My report covers the fiscal year ending June 30, and the assistants did not go into commission until the 1st of July last.

The CHAIRMAN. Then, you have no data or statistics with reference to the six months' business since the commencement of your new system?

Mr. MADDEN. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you any exhibits whatever to show what has been done in reference to it?

Mr. MADDEN. There is something in my report. There is quite an increase in the last year, as I said; about 300 per cent over the year before.

The CHAIRMAN. You are asking this increase on account of the establishment of the new system, and have you any data that you could give us at all which show what the new system has done?

Mr. MADDEN. It is in my annual report, which is in the hands of the printer.

The CHAIRMAN. You predicate it almost entirely upon that new system?

Mr. MADDEN. There has been an enormous increase in work. These assistants are constantly in correspondence with the Department.

The CHAIRMAN. What do you propose to do with these two \$1,800 clerks?

Mr. MADDEN. There will be advances in the Department, and they will be taken from the top, and the others will be moved up from the bottom.

The CHAIRMAN. You will take in a new man at a lower figure?

Mr. MADDEN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN (reading). "Per diem allowance to the superintendent of the registry system, not to exceed \$4 per day, and for other expenses." I understand that all the assistant superintendents of the Department receive \$4 per day, and this is the only exception?

Mr. MADDEN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. I judge it was the intention to put in "four."

Mr. MADDEN. It was a mistake last year.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there anything else you desire to say?

Mr. MADDEN. Don't you desire to have me say something about these additional five clerks at the bottom? I ask for an increase of five clerks at \$1,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Where are they?

Mr. MADDEN. There are two to take the places of the men assigned from the free-delivery system.

The CHAIRMAN. The free-delivery system has some of your clerks?

Mr. MADDEN. No; we have some of theirs. The rural free delivery assigned them to me to enable me to carry out and cooperate with them in giving instructions to carriers, and I had to have additional help.

The CHAIRMAN. Have they given you three?

Mr. MADDEN. Yes; and I asked for five.

The CHAIRMAN. You have used those for the rural free-delivery work?

Mr. MADDEN. Yes; I have not absolutely in all instances used them that way.

The CHAIRMAN. You are asking for five more in addition to the ones you have here?

Mr. MADDEN. They are to be taken away on the 1st of July.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. What do you want with the other two?

Mr. MADDEN. There is a very great increase in the work. We are administering the law on the second-class question as it has never been administered before. Every man that can not now get his newspapers in writes from one to a dozen letters. We must have stenographers and typewriters to take care of that work. In my report to the Postmaster-General I show that we have already cured one abuse, known as the "sample copy," and we have another abuse about extinguished. These clerks are all necessary in the discharge of that duty.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you expended the traveling-expense allowance?

Mr. MADDEN. Not all of it, but pretty nearly all.

The CHAIRMAN. Is not your estimate of \$10,000 pretty high?

Mr. MADDEN. No; it will give us just about enough to cover the needs of the service.

The CHAIRMAN. We increased your per diem \$1, and you doubled your estimates for 1902, and you say that you will not expend the \$5,840 appropriated for the current year?

Mr. MADDEN. Not quite. There is a difficulty in getting some of the men into the service. The \$5,840 was the allowance made last year, and it will be pretty nearly used up.

The CHAIRMAN. One-fourth more is all you should get?

Mr. MADDEN. If you give these two additional superintendents at \$4 per diem, the amount for that will be \$860 to cover the additional per diem for the two additional men.

Mr. HEMENWAY. He is figuring on two additional assistant superintendents.

Mr. MADDEN. Last year I was allowed \$5,840.

The CHAIRMAN. And now you want two more men who travel?

Mr. MADDEN. Yes; and that will create a necessity for a per diem increase.

The CHAIRMAN. You ask for three men now, and part of that is for the rural free-delivery service.

Mr. MADDEN. The three will take the place of those men appointed from the departments and the free-delivery service proper, so that the whole increase will be seven in the entire bureau.

The CHAIRMAN. Are you going to send those men right back?

Mr. MADDEN. I must do so on the 1st of July, because they are detailed with that understanding.

FOURTH ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

STATEMENT OF MR. W. E. COCHRAN, CHIEF POST-OFFICE INSPECTOR.

The CHAIRMAN. You want two clerks of class 4?

Mr. COCHRAN. An increase of one.

The CHAIRMAN. And eighteen of class 2?

Mr. COCHRAN. That is a decrease.

The CHAIRMAN. You want seven at \$900 each?

Mr. COCHRAN. That is an increase of two.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the reason of that increase of two?

Mr. COCHRAN. They come to me. I am the chief inspector. Until two or three years ago there was no inspection made of the post-offices unless it was applied for, but since then we have undertaken to inspect all money-order offices twice a year. Under the law we are required to make a report on each postmaster's bond once in two years, and that is an immense amount of work. The two additional clerks are to take care of the additional work without taking into consideration the natural growth of the business. It is on account of the change in the policy of the office.

OFFICE OF POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

STATEMENT OF MR. B. W. TAYLOR, CHIEF CLERK, POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

The CHAIRMAN. You ask an additional clerk of class 4, an and increase for acting chief clerk of \$200?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir; that is the assistant chief clerk—he is the first assistant in my office.

The CHAIRMAN. Is he the chief clerk?

Mr. TAYLOR. He assists when I am absent. He is the acting chief clerk in my absence. How does that read?

The CHAIRMAN (reading). "An addition of one clerk of class 4, acting as chief clerk, \$200."

Mr. TAYLOR. I doubt whether it is—

The CHAIRMAN. In other words, I suppose on account of his responsibility in your absence you want to give him \$200 additional?

Mr. TAYLOR. That is the wish of the Postmaster-General and myself. He has been a long time in the service, and there are precedents for paying valuable people. I find that in the statutes. The chief clerk to the First Assistant, so long as that particular officer held the position, was to have \$2,500 a year. Some of us feel a little that way toward the man in my office.

The CHAIRMAN. You see what we have to contend with. If there was an iron-clad rule as to these classifications as to first, second, and third classes, we could move along very rapidly. You want an increase of \$150 to the private secretary to the Postmaster-General?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes; that is, the Postmaster-General's own private secretary.

The CHAIRMAN. And he wants an increase to \$2,400?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir. I do not know how the practice arose, but the private secretaries years ago were receiving as much as \$2,500, and whether that has been changed recently I do not know.

Mr. HEMENWAY. They were getting different rates of pay.

The CHAIRMAN. We have cut them down consistently to \$2,250. It has taken an ugly fight to do it, but we have finally accomplished it, and the Navy Department chief clerks of bureaus have been changed also. If we could only get a few of the chief clerks of the departments down to an even rate of pay, instead of \$2,250 and \$2,500 and \$3,000, we would be happy.

Mr. TAYLOR. If you will raise my salary, it will be consistent, for I think they are all getting about \$3,000 except myself.

The CHAIRMAN. Office of the Assistant Attorney-General?

Mr. TAYLOR. The Assistant Attorney-General, I believe, stands upon his recommendations, and did not care to make any statement.

Mr. HEMENWAY. The assistant attorney, I believe, stated that if we would call him "assistant attorney" he would not ask for an increase of pay, but they have come back promptly for several years with that recommendation.

Mr. TAYLOR, of Alabama. He now asks an increase of pay for himself, and also for a law clerk, the very place we promoted him from two years ago by a change of title.

The CHAIRMAN. Has the business before your office increased in legal complications so as to make that necessary?

Mr. TAYLOR. There has been an increase in that office. It has been a busy office; I can testify to that. It has been an extremely busy office.

The CHAIRMAN. Next is page 215; office of the topographer.

Mr. TAYLOR. The topographer is not present, and I presume he has not asked for an increase.

Mr. TAYLOR, of Alabama. He is asking for an increase, on page 215.

The CHAIRMAN. The topographer's office asks for an additional skilled draftsman.

Mr. TAYLOR. I will have to have the topographer see you or write you an explanation of that. I expected him here, and I did not go over his estimates.

The CHAIRMAN. He wants more skilled draftsmen. We give them pretty good pay, \$1,600.

Mr. MACHEN. The increase in the topographer's estimate is made necessary on account of the necessity of maps for the free-delivery service. They have free delivery in several routes, and they are insisting that they need maps. The topographer stated to the Department that he ought to have them, and that he ought to have help. I told him that he had better ask for a greater appropriation this year.

The CHAIRMAN. I suppose in generations to come that whenever the Department comes to Congress for any increase the free-delivery system will be the "G. O. P."

Mr. MACHEN. I am talking to you as an old postal official, and you will realize it when I say that the establishment of one route and the maintenance of proper service on a free-delivery route causes more bother, more correspondence, and more investigation than the whole free-delivery system in New York or Philadelphia.

The CHAIRMAN. Disbursing clerk and superintendent of building, \$2,100; bookkeeper and accountant, \$1,800.

Mr. TAYLOR. There is no disbursing officer in the Government that does not have in his office a man who receives that salary.

The CHAIRMAN. How much does that man, as disbursing clerk, disburse?

Mr. TAYLOR. Well, the salaries of the entire Post-Office Department; but that is only the contingent expenses. I do not know what our salary list runs to, but it is for over 650 clerks, averaging, I suppose, \$1,500 each, or about \$984,000. They are two of the busiest officers in the Department, and never have time to give much attention to other things. This disbursing clerk acts also as superintendent of the building. Of course the chief clerk has to assume a good bit of that, and overlook it, but he has this bookkeeper as his right-hand man.

The CHAIRMAN. Engineer, \$1,400. You want to increase him to \$1,600.

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes; we have the biggest plant in this city. The engineer of the Post-Office Department has the most responsible job there is in any of the Departments.

The CHAIRMAN. The engineer at the Treasury Department gets \$1,400.

Mr. TAYLOR. What does the engineer at the War Department get? The engineer at the Library gets \$1,800.

The CLERK OF THE COMMITTEE. They recommend \$1,800. He gets \$1,500.

The CHAIRMAN. You want an electrician at \$1,400 instead of \$1,200?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes; I think the responsibility of the electrician is worthy of that salary. He ought to have the same salary as other subordinates.

The CHAIRMAN. And two electricians at \$1,200?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you give up one of those electricians?

Mr. TAYLOR. No; we ask to have the electrician increased \$200 and one of the assistants increased \$200. They do the same class of work.

The CHAIRMAN. What do they get now?

Mr. TAYLOR. One gets \$1,200 and the other gets \$1,000.

The CHAIRMAN. You want to increase them both?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Fuel, repairs, heating and lighting plant, including repairs of elevators, \$14,000; and that is increased. Why is that?

Mr. TAYLOR. We have asked the same appropriation which we had last year. Of course it was in a measure estimated. Last year we did not know what the building was going to cost, and we found that we have had a great deal of repairs to make to the machinery. We were never able to estimate on that very closely. Coal has gone up immensely.

The CHAIRMAN. The chances are that your needs may be normal.

Mr. TAYLOR. If you select the article of coal alone you will find that you will have to pay very much more for it. I think it will be about double.

The CHAIRMAN. I think it is only increased about a dollar a ton.

Mr. TAYLOR. It is \$3.24 per ton for coal. It will take at least 5,000 tons to run us this year, which will be \$15,000 for coal alone.

The CHAIRMAN. How much are you paying over the old price?

Mr. TAYLOR. It has increased very much.

The CHAIRMAN. You have no idea of the amount?

Mr. TAYLOR. I should think it is one-third more, anyway.

The CHAIRMAN. The price has not been so much affected?

Mr. TAYLOR. No; but the rates on the railroads have gone up.

The CHAIRMAN. You have made an increase for telegraphing?

Mr. TAYLOR. We have always had to ask for a deficiency there of about \$1,000.

The CHAIRMAN. For carpets and matting. We gave you \$3,000 for that last year. You ask for \$2,000.

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes; and I hope the committee will divorce us from the Auditor's Office this year. With reference to the provision for interchange of amounts of contingent funds I wish to say we sometimes have to make deficiencies of \$100, and we have to switch it around on these small sums, and we want to do that without coming to Congress for those small deficiencies, from \$50 to \$200. We got that idea from the free-delivery service, of making the appropriations interchangeable.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

STATEMENT OF CECIL CLAY, CHIEF CLERK, DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

The CHAIRMAN. Your item is on page 223. You want an increase in the salary of the Solicitor-General. Why is that?

Mr. CLAY. The statute provides that the Solicitor-General shall have a salary of \$7,500, but for years gone by you have appropriated only \$7,000, for what reason I do not know.

The CHAIRMAN. You say the statute provides—

Mr. CLAY. Yes; and the Attorney-General thinks he ought to get it.

The CHAIRMAN. You have no other argument except as to what the statute provides?

Mr. CLAY. Oh, yes; the Attorney-General thinks the Solicitor ought to get the salary which the statute allows him. It is a very important office, and the Solicitor-General does a great deal of work. He has lots of business before the Supreme Court. No man has ever been able to tell me why he should not get the statutory salary.

The CHAIRMAN. I might say that the Attorney-General should have \$15,000 or \$20,000, but the argument you make to-day is that the Solicitor-General should have what the statute gives him?

Mr. CLAY. Yes, sir; and I do not know of any reason why he should not.

The CHAIRMAN. How long has it been since it was cut down?

Mr. CLAY. I found it in existence when I came into the office, when they were appropriating only \$7,000.

The CHAIRMAN. When was it cut down?

Mr. CLAY. I don't remember when it was cut.

The CHAIRMAN. You want an additional amount for the disbursing clerk of \$500?

Mr. CLAY. That is an item which we had in before.

The CHAIRMAN. How much does he disburse?

Mr. CLAY. Several million dollars a year. I can give you the figures in a minute.

The CHAIRMAN. All that pertains to your Department?

Mr. CLAY. Yes; and more than that. When the Department was smaller than it is now, the disbursing done by this officer was very much smaller than it is now, and it was done by an \$1,800 clerk detailed as a disbursing clerk. They found a clerk competent to do that work. Under recent legislation our Department pays the salaries of the judges of the courts and of the employees in connection with the courts, the salaries of the marshals and their employees and they have to employ clerks to do that work.

The CHAIRMAN. What does this clerk receive now?

Mr. CLAY. He is an \$1,800 clerk, and he gets a salary of \$500 additional.

The CHAIRMAN. Then he gets \$2,300 now?

Mr. CLAY. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How many clerks has he under him?

Mr. CLAY. Five.

Mr. HEMENWAY. Why not dispose of it and call him by his right designation? Why not make an appropriation for a disbursing clerk and strike out the \$1,800 clerk?

Mr. CLAY. That was suggested to the committee at the last session. He has a great deal of responsibility.

The CHAIRMAN. What do the other disbursing clerks of the Departments get?

Mr. CLAY. I had prepared at the last session a table showing that, and doubtless it is before you.

The CHAIRMAN. Contingent expenses, furniture, and repairs. You asked \$1,000 last year, and it is the same this year?

Mr. CLAY. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Books for library. Why is the increase there?

Mr. CLAY. Because we have spent \$600 of the \$750 allowed, and we have not bought a carpet this winter. The Comptroller of the Treasury used to oblige us to buy all of the carpets out of the miscellaneous fund, but the present Comptroller says that we must buy that out of

furniture and repairs, and that appropriation would not be enough unless you give us more money.

The CHAIRMAN. For stationery and so forth you ask more?

Mr. CLAY. I think you understand the needs of the Department.

The CHAIRMAN. Did you expend your stationery account this year?

Mr. CLAY. The original estimate was \$2,500 for 1891. We expended more than that last year. We have not completed this year yet. We have spent practically \$2,200 of the appropriation for this year, so that the \$2,600 asked for this year will not be a particle too much. It is based on the actual needs of the Department.

The CHAIRMAN. Miscellaneous expenditures, including books of reference, periodicals, and so forth, you ask for \$3,000 more?

Mr. CLAY. No; if you will notice the estimates I think you will find that is not the case. I am free to say now that in these rented buildings the appropriation might be sufficient.

The CHAIRMAN. Books of reference?

Mr. CLAY. We are obliged to have city directories, and we can not get along without them. Those are called books of reference, and unless we have a special appropriation we can not get them.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the Comptroller turn them down?

Mr. CLAY. Oh, yes.

Mr. HEMENWAY. Is the city directory the only thing?

Mr. CLAY. Yes, and periodicals. The Attorney-General considers that we ought to have one or two newspapers. He is the only person who gets them, and those papers are kept and placed on the files of the Department.

Mr. HEMENWAY. You do not contemplate reaching out and buying great lots of stuff?

Mr. CLAY. Oh, no.

The CHAIRMAN. "Official transportation" you increase. Why do you estimate an increase for that?

Mr. CLAY. Because every year we come in and ask for a deficiency. You appropriated \$2,600 for 1900, and we should get \$3,600.

The CHAIRMAN. Will there be a deficiency?

Mr. CLAY. Yes, sir; we will have to buy a new wagon.

The CHAIRMAN. Office of the Solicitor of the Treasury.

Mr. CLAY. The Solicitor of the Treasury in his report of the present year says he wants another entire new set of books.

The CHAIRMAN. Are they not duplicates of exactly what can be found in all the offices of the Attorney-General?

Mr. CLAY. The office of the Solicitor of the Treasury is not in the Department of Justice building.

The CHAIRMAN. We find that running through all the Departments. Each head wants his little set of law books.

Mr. CLAY. There is no law library in the Treasury Department except in the office of the Solicitor, and the Solicitor wants these.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you not a big Department library?

Mr. CLAY. We have.

The CHAIRMAN. Is not that available for all the bureaus?

Mr. CLAY. Yes; and so is the Congressional Library.

The CHAIRMAN. Page 220, judicial; Supreme Court.

Mr. CLAY. Those salaries are all paid by us.

The CHAIRMAN. There are no changes?

Mr. CLAY. There is a new judge in Hawaii and one in New York.

Mr. HEMENWAY. There is nothing you want to say about this?

Mr. CLAY. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. On page 234 there is an item in reference to the supreme court of the District of Columbia, where the gentleman occupying the position is urging an additional \$500. He is the reporter.

Mr. CLAY. That stands upon the merits of the letter transmitted to the committee. There is an addition to the verbiage on page 235 which is an excellent addition and ought to go in.

The CHAIRMAN. That is not new?

Mr. CLAY. That in italics is new.

The CHAIRMAN. He does not ask for any increase?

Mr. CLAY. No; there is simply a change in the verbiage, and it ought to be made.

Mr. KENNARD. We have made a decrease of \$3,000 in the amount asked for the Court of Private Land Claims.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL,
Washington, December 3, 1900.

Hon. H. H. BINGHAM,

Chairman Subcommittee, Committee on Appropriations.

SIR: Complying with your request of the 1st instant, I have the honor to submit herein a statement showing the growth of the free-delivery system since 1890.

In 1890 there were 454 free-delivery post-offices, employing 9,066 letter carriers, at a cost of \$7,976,000. This service was managed by 1 superintendent, an assistant superintendent, and 8 clerks.

To-day there are 857 free-delivery offices, employing 16,100 carriers, at a cost of \$15,752,600. This service is now managed by 1 superintendent, 4 assistant superintendents, and 10 clerks and messengers. From this you will note that the regular city delivery service has practically doubled in ten years. Besides the natural increase of the service, the changes of practice have required much more and closer executive supervision on the part of the officials; for instance, the strict enforcement of the eight-hour law, preventing an accumulation of overtime since January 1, 1895. Before that date overtime accumulated at the rate of \$600,000 to \$700,000 per annum.

On July 1, 1893, something like 540 free-delivery offices were passed under the operation of the civil-service law. This has required an untold amount of clerical work at headquarters, including much correspondence with various postmasters in relation to the practical application of the civil-service law.

The rule established in 1895, and made a part of the civil-service rules by President McKinley in 1897, giving every letter carrier an opportunity to be heard in answer to charges that might be preferred against him, has also added much clerical work in the executive office of the free-delivery service.

Under an order issued by the Postmaster-General in 1897 all initial appointments of carriers at new offices are made at Washington. Since that time new offices have been established at the rate of sixty per annum. The additional work caused by this practice at headquarters requires the time of at least one clerk.

RURAL FREE DELIVERY.

The phenomenal growth of this new and popular service is most forcibly shown by the following simple statement:

July 1, 1897, number of routes in operation.....	84
July 1, 1898, number of routes in operation.....	148
July 1, 1899, number of routes in operation.....	391
July 1, 1900, number of routes in operation.....	1,263
December 1, 1900, number of routes in operation.....	2,811

Up to date there have been filed 4,706 petitions for the service. Of this number, 2,211 have been acted upon, involving the employment of 2,811 carriers, leaving about 2,500 petitions still pending. The organization of the rural free-delivery service comprises 4 subdivisions in charge of 4 "special agents in charge," 41 special agents in the field, 20 route inspectors, and 43 temporary clerks at the various division headquarters, all under the general supervision of the superintendent of the free-delivery system.

The introduction of this new service has required very careful study and close attention by its executive officers. Almost daily new conditions arise which have to be met and for which there is no established precedent in the old postal service. A new system of filing had to be introduced at headquarters, necessitating a great deal of clerical work. All payments on account of the rural free-delivery service, including the salary of letter carriers, are made by Treasury warrant and not through the small post-offices at which the carriers are employed. This alone requires a great amount of clerical force, which must be steadily increased as the service increases.

During the current fiscal year the rural service was doubled within five months. In this connection I may say that a portion of the force employed in Washington headquarters, southern division, has been required to work almost every evening within the last five months.

In order to perfect the organization at headquarters the Postmaster-General recommends the establishment of the grade of general superintendent of the free-delivery system, with a salary of \$3,500 per annum; a superintendent of city delivery, and a superintendent of rural delivery, subordinate to the general superintendent, the superintendent of city delivery to be cared for by the legislative bill at \$3,000 per annum, while the superintendent of rural delivery will be provided for by the lump-sum appropriation made for that service in the postal appropriation bill.

It is the purpose of the Postmaster-General to promote one of the assistant superintendents of free delivery to the position of superintendent of city delivery and to reduce the number of assistants from four to three. This drops a salary of \$2,000, leaving a net increase in the legislative bill of \$1,500 on account of the creation of the position of general superintendent. The dropping of the assistant superintendent also drops \$4 per diem or \$1,460 per annum, which is provided for in the postal appropriation under the head of "Incidental expenses free-delivery service," so that the net cost to the Government on account of the plan suggested by the Postmaster-General is about \$40 on account of the free-delivery service.

The rural free-delivery service is maintained from the appropriation for the postal service entitled "For experimental rural free delivery, including pay of carriers, horse-hire allowance, supplies, and mechanical appliances, one million seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars."

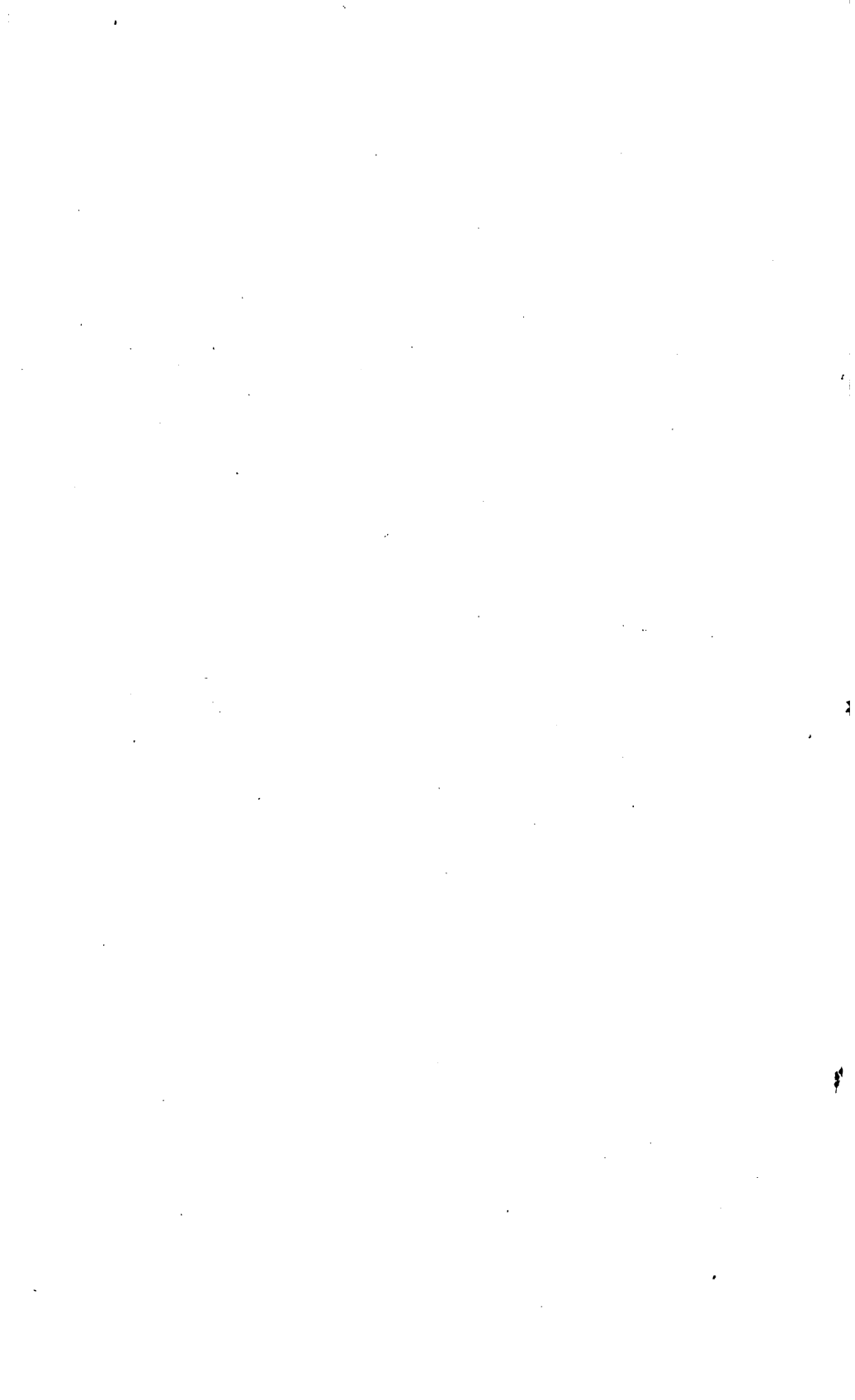
The word "experimental" appearing in the appropriation bill does not bring the service under the civil-service law. Therefore the appointments are all temporary and may be discontinued at any time at the option of the Postmaster-General.

Very respectfully,

A. W. MACHEN,
Superintendent Free Delivery System.

Thereupon the committee adjourned.

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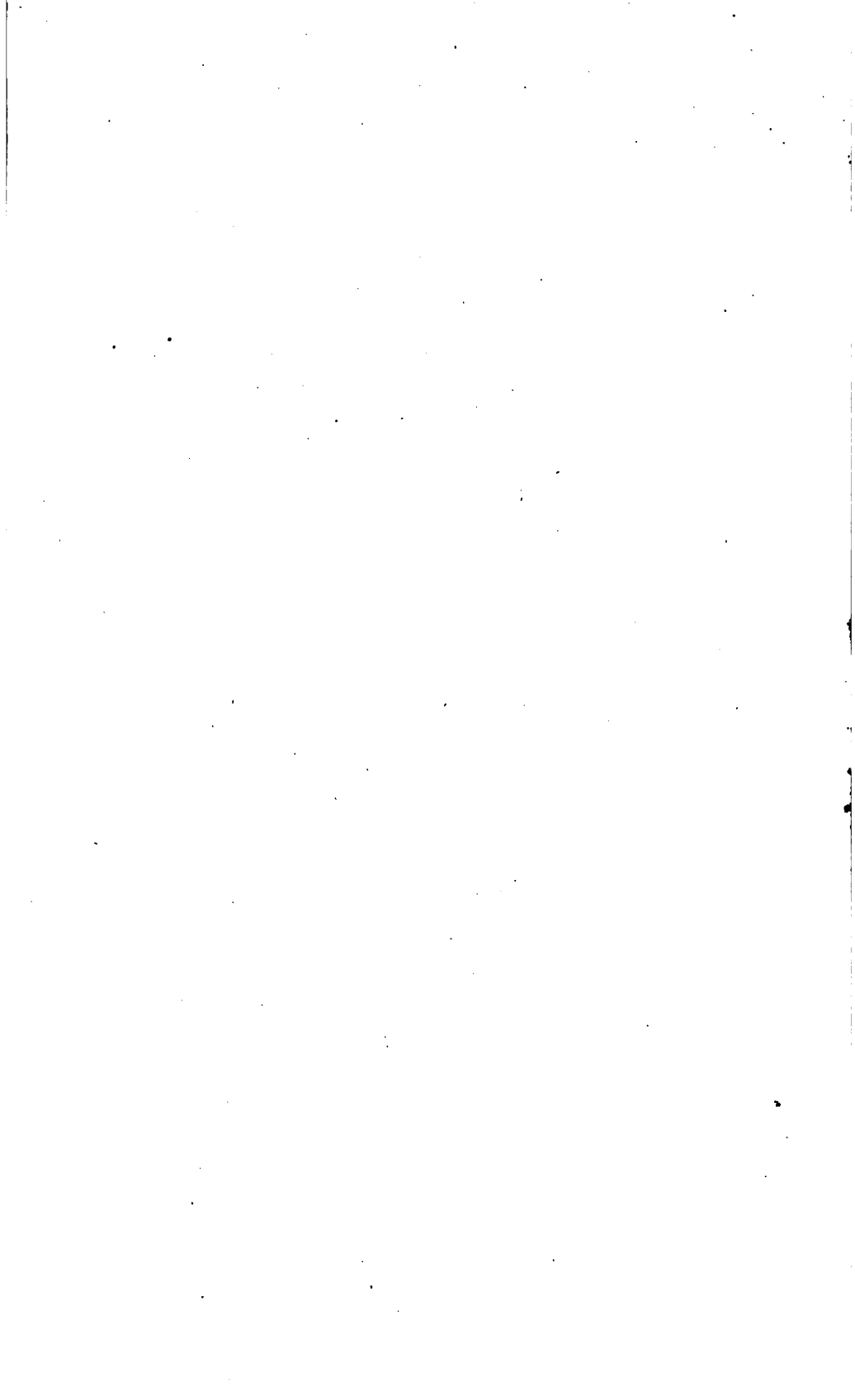
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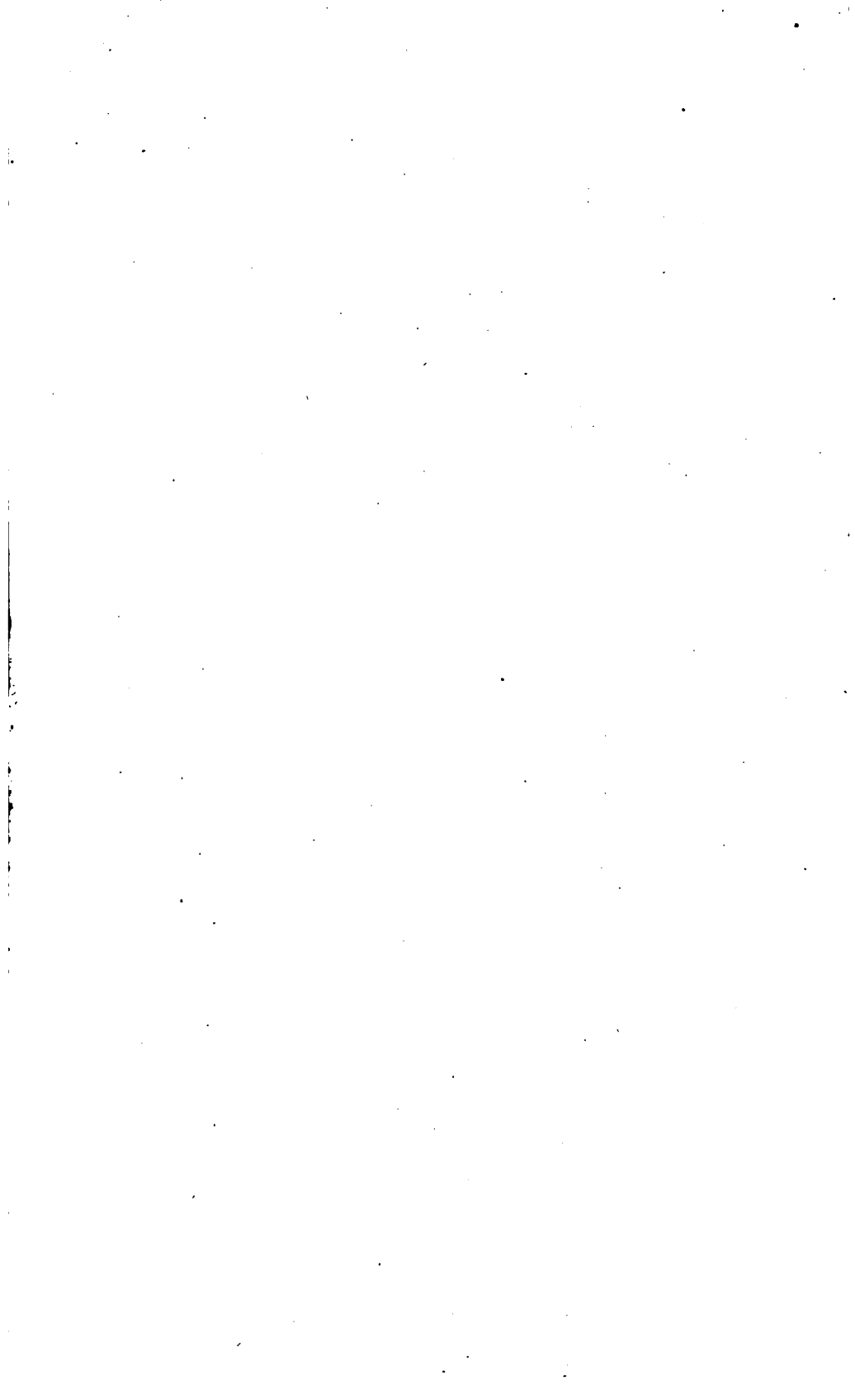
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